

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2016/17



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Title	Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Strategic Assessment
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1. Introduction

In 2007 the Crime and Disorder Regulations made it a statutory requirement for Community Safety Partnerships (CSPs) to prepare an annual Community Safety Strategic Assessment of crime and disorder in their local areas.

Strategic assessments:

- provide a summary of research and analysis on crime, anti-social behaviour and substance misuse
- include information about key trends and emerging issues
- recommend priorities for the CSP
- inform the strategic plan, and
- identify gaps in knowledge which need to be understood and action taken.

It is important for partners to have an understanding of the levels and patterns of crime, disorder and substance misuse on the Isle of Wight, to enable them to ensure the right priorities are identified and to target increasingly limited resources more effectively.

The aim of this assessment is to provide partners with statistical analysis and information about crime, its changes and patterns over time and, where possible, an explanation as to why these changes have occurred, to support this process.

Due to a lack of dedicated analytical resource for the partnership and the complex and varied range of the data sets, only high level analysis has been possible on the data collected. For more thorough analysis in future it is important to identify a sustainable solution to the provision of the analytical support required for an effective partnership.

This assessment aims to provide an evidence base in order to help the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership identify key strategic priorities, and then refresh the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Plan, which will in turn inform strategic plans and policies in order to combat crime and disorder more effectively.

This summary report has been produced from data and analytical reports provided by the Hampshire Constabulary, Isle of Wight Council, NHS, Public Health and other agencies working under the umbrella of the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership and should be read in conjunction with the Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment which is updated on an ongoing basis. This report is based on exception reporting, so only tangible strategic issues are presented.

General information about the data

Reference to '2015/16', or 'this year' refers to the financial year - 1st April 2015 to 31st March 2016, and 'last year' or 'the previous year' will refer to the previous financial year of 2014/15, unless stated otherwise.

Due to the wide range of data from different sources included, figures won't always cross correlate exactly due to differences in time periods included, or differences between local level and nationally published and verified data.

Where data is available, comparisons will be made to England and the Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership comparator group of :

- Cheshire - Cheshire West
- Essex - Tendring
- Hampshire - Isle of Wight
- Kent - Dover
- Kent - Shepway
- Lancashire - West Lancashire
- Leicestershire - North West Leicestershire
- Lincolnshire - Boston
- North Wales - Conwy
- North Wales - Denbighshire
- North Wales - Wrexham
- Nottinghamshire - Newark & Sherwood
- Staffordshire - Newcastle under Lyme
- Suffolk - Waveney
- West Midlands - Solihull

(Source; IQuanta Most Similar Groups 2015)

(How are the Most Similar Groups of CSPs created?)

24 variables or factors have previously been identified to be correlated with one or more of crime, fear of crime, or incidents. These variables are combined using a technique called Principal Component Analysis to create a small number of variables that best describe the variation between areas. The Most Similar Groups are determined by identifying the areas which are most similar on the basis of these new variables.)

Review of 2015 – 2016

The Community Safety Partnership produced a partnership plan 2016 – 2017 which included the priorities:

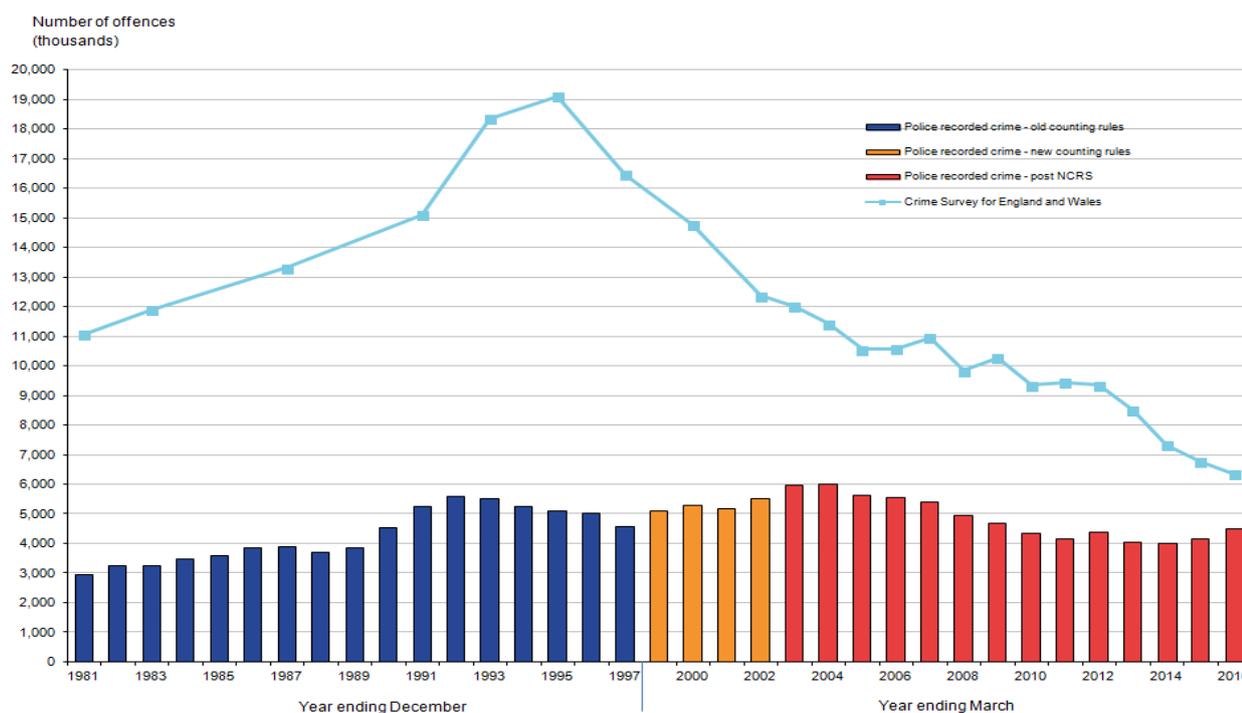
- Alcohol and drug related crime
- Anti-social behaviour
- Violent crime
- Protecting vulnerable members of the community
- Support delivery of Prevent
- Reduce reoffending (statutory responsibility of the CSP)
- Road safety

The key headlines and achievements from delivering the plan:

- Community engagement events held to identify local priorities and encourage reporting of ASB
- Reduce reoffending sub group set up and priorities agreed.
- 16% reduction in ASB.
- Increased number of Partners using Safety Net to share information to tackle ASB.
- Prevent Board established and an action plan agreed
- Night Time Economy group established and successful transport project implemented in Newport.
- Decrease in violent crime in Newport during Night Time Economy hours.
- Two Domestic Homicide Reviews initiated.
- Improvements in systems for managing missing persons.
- The Road Safety Forum received reports from Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue and identified a need to deliver an Older People Appraisal Scheme to reduce road traffic incidents.

National figures from the crime survey for England and Wales (CSEW) showed a 6% decrease in recorded crime from the previous year's survey, and the lowest estimate since the survey began in 1981. In contrast, police recorded crime showed an increase of 8% against the previous year. Locally the trends are very similar.

Trends in Crime Survey for England and Wales and police recorded crime, year ending December 1981 to year ending March 2016



Source:

<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendin gmar2016>

2. Executive summary

The 2016/17 Community Safety Strategic Assessment identifies five priority crime types:

1. Violent crime
2. Domestic abuse
3. Drug and alcohol related crime
4. Anti-Social Behaviour (ASB)
5. Serious Acquisitive crime

These priorities are identified as incidents of crime that have increased, or are higher than our statistical neighbours (MSG'S) or based on engagement with the community.

The majority of recorded crimes are ASB and violent crime. The rates of violent crime have increased by 59% and domestic violence has increased by 66% which is a higher increase than Portsmouth and Southampton. There has also been an increase in rates of burglary which is also higher than Portsmouth and Southampton. Alcohol and public place disorder, hate crime and thefts of motor vehicles have also seen increases of more than 40% over the last year. The rate of Public Order offences per 1,000 residents is significantly higher on the Island than in other areas, though this is probably affected by the high level of public order offences during Festival, Bestival and Cowes Week.

In addition the Community Safety Partnership has a statutory responsibility for:

1. Delivering the Prevent duty
2. Reducing Re-offending.

Whilst the Youth Offending Board (YOT) and Team have made many improvements the youth reoffending rates remain higher than comparator areas. With the development of a reoffending strategy and closer connections between YOT Board and the CSP it is anticipated the rates will see a decline.

Community Safety partners will continue to support other partnerships which are delivering on child sexual exploitation, missing and also road safety.

There is a need to engage more with local communities and also increase confidence and raise awareness of how and what crime to report, the new CSP communications strategy will support the delivery of this work.

The high number of older people living on the Island has provided an opportunity for doorstep crime and financial crime, however local data doesn't show high numbers of these sorts of crimes (12 reports to Trading Standards from January to November 2016, mostly about driveway and exteriors companies).

The strategic assessment this year has again been produced with minimum resource; with a dedicated commitment to resourcing this in the future a wider scope can be achieved by utilising additional data from: The Hospital, Prisons, Mental Health and Trading Standards and carrying out more complex analysis on emerging issues.

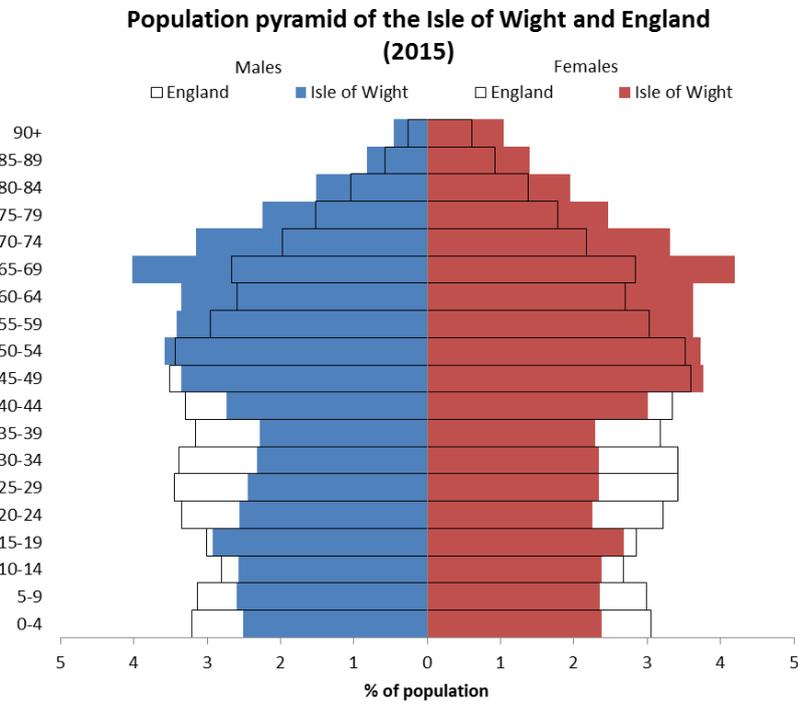
It is important to be aware that in order to compare data with other areas, the published data is already a year old and current emerging trends around hate crime may need further analysis to ensure any current trends can be tackled.

There is already a vast amount of work being delivered within the crime and disorder remit and it is important to consider this when agreeing priorities and developing a strategic plan. (see appendix for strategy documents to be considered in line with this assessment)

This assessment has been produced by Isle of Wight Public Health Information Team with the support of all Community Safety Partners.

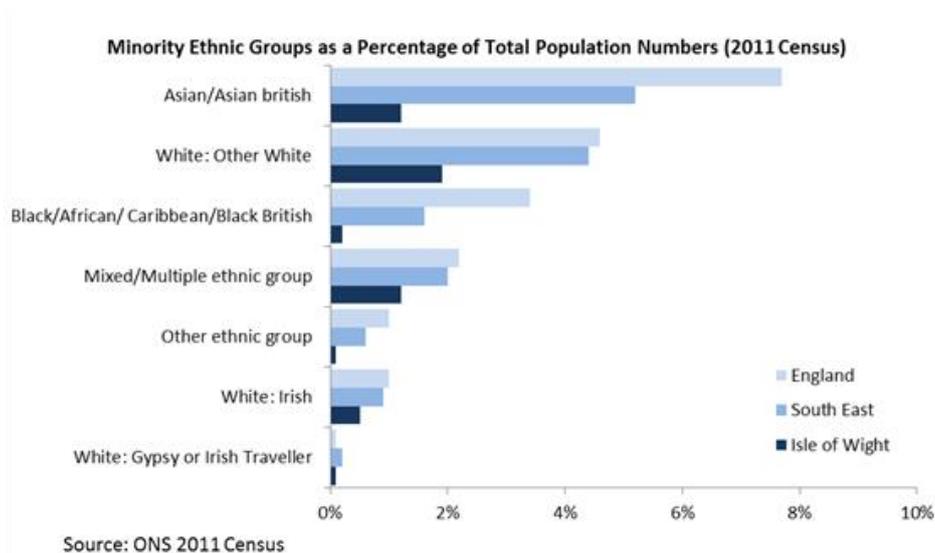
3. Profile of the Island

The Isle of Wight has a usually resident population of just over 139,000 people (ONS mid-2015 population estimates). The number of people aged over 65 is increasing across the whole of England, but locally the most significant change is the reducing numbers of younger people which means the Isle of Wight has a greater proportion of older residents (aged 65 plus).



Source: Office for National Statistics (ONS) Mid-2015 Population Estimates

According to the 2011 Census, the majority of residents on the Isle of Wight identify themselves as 'White British' (94.8%) with 5.2% of residents from another ethnic background (an increase from 3.4% in the 2001 Census). There are people from a wide range of backgrounds, in particular there are increasing numbers of 'White - Other White' (1.9%), and also 'Asian/Asian British' residents (1.1%). Public Health England Child Health Profile 2017 shows that 6.8% of local school children are from minority ethnic groups, which suggests that there has been an increase in residents from minority ethnic groups since the 2011 Census.



Source: ONS 2011 Census

The major towns of the Isle of Wight:

Ryde	c. 18,700 persons
Newport (the County town)	c. 17,200 persons
Cowes	c. 14,400 persons
East Cowes	c. 7,800 persons
Sandown	c. 7,200 persons
Shanklin	c. 7,100 persons
Ventnor	c. 6,000 persons

Source: ONS, 2011 Census

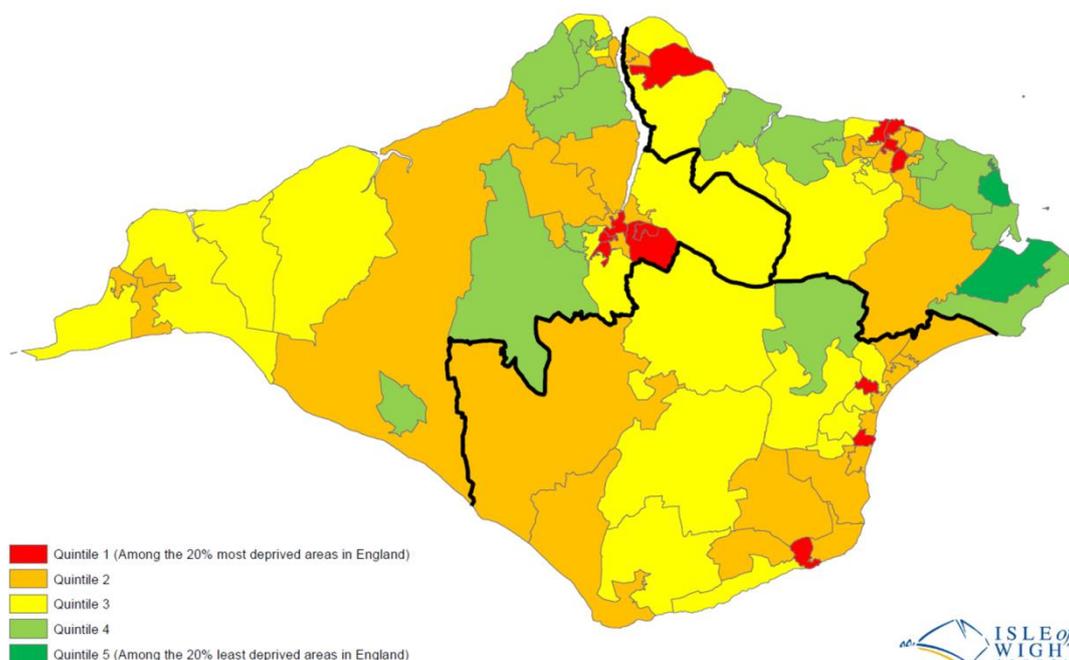
60.5% of the Isle of Wight population are Christian according to the 2011 Census. This proportion is broadly in-line with the rest of England. Of the remaining 39.5% the majority had no religion, with other religions represented as below.

According to the 2015 Indices of Multiple Deprivation there are 13 Isle of Wight Lower Super Output Areas (LSOAS) within the 20% most deprived in England, with Ryde North East B and Pan B being among the 10% most deprived. An LSOA is a geographical area which contains approximately 1,500 residents.

The map below shows the overall deprivation on the Isle of Wight, against the national picture, broken down by LSOA. The red areas on the map are among the 20% most deprived LSOAs in the whole country,

- Ryde North East B
- Osborne North
- St Johns West A
- Mount Joy B
- Shanklin Central B
- Newport North B
- Lake North B
- Pan B
- Pan A
- Ventnor East A
- Newport South B
- Ryde South East B
- Ryde North West B

IMD 2015 - Overall deprivation by national quintile



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Produced by Isle of Wight Council Public Health Information Team



Public Health Child Profile data for 2014 (the latest available published 2017) shows that more than 1 in 5 children under 16 are living in poverty on the Island (21.2%) which is above the England average of 20.1% for the same time period.

As at the end of April 2017 there were 2,407 children on the Isle of Wight eligible for free school meals, this is an increase of over 300 compared with the end of April 2015. This could be due to several reasons, for example schools promoting free school meals to parents to increase their pupil premium, or it could be an indication of other factors such as more families being in financial difficulty.

Housing

There were a total of 67,676 household spaces on the Island at the 2011 Census, of which 61,085 had at least one usual resident. The most common dwelling type is detached (34.8%) (In comparison, the South East has 28.2% detached dwellings and in England 22.4% of dwellings are detached). The Isle of Wight has fewer terraced dwellings (15.4%) than the South East (22.5%) or England (24.5%).

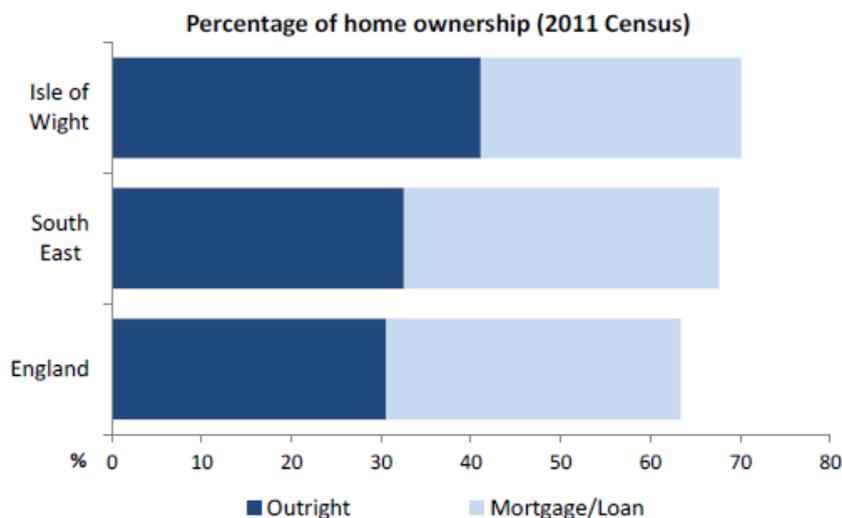
Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics – Housing

www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/dissemination/LeadDatasetList.do?a=3&b=276857&c=isle+of+wight&d=13&g=412857&i=1001x1003&m=0&r=1&s=1351158411622&enc=1&domainId=7 (accessed March 2017)

The number of domestic dwellings on the Island has increased from 69,724 in March 2015 to 70,332 in March 2016.

Source: Isle of Wight Council – Council Tax Records <https://www.iwight.com/azservices/documents/2776-IWC-Monitoring-Report-2015-16reduced.pdf>

The following graph shows the Island has significantly high levels of home ownership, with 70% of households being owned, either outright (41%) or with a mortgage or loan (29%). By comparison in the South East 68% of homes were owned (33% outright) and in England this was 63% (31% outright).



Source: ONS Neighbourhood Statistics – Housing (<http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk/>)

The Isle of Wight has low levels of socially rented properties, with 2011 Census data showing only 10.7% being rented from Registered Providers of social housing. These providers include the local authority, housing associations and registered social landlords. In comparison, the South East has 13.7% social rented accommodation and England has 17.7%.

On the Isle of Wight, there is no local authority owned housing stock; it is all owned by housing associations. However, people still fill the 'local authority' box which is why Census results show some figures.

In 2015-16 there were 412 homeless applications of which 90 (22%) were duty accepted. There were 1,485 approaches to homeless prevention (including provision of general advice), and 700 of these were referred to prevention and case work undertaken. Homelessness was prevented in almost half of these cases (334). Homelessness continues to be a major problem and is attributable to many factors, mainly the lack of affordable housing. Other factors such as cuts to welfare and in particular housing benefit levels not keeping pace with private rental market levels mean it is increasingly difficult for clients whose main income is benefit related or low earned income to afford private rent as a housing option. The number of households in temporary accommodation has also increased over the 2015-16 year, to the current average of approximately 175 at any one time.

Source: IWC Housing Department May 2017

Community perceptions

The Community Safety Partnership carried out an online consultation in February and March 2017, and 365 residents responded. Residents were asked a series of questions about their experiences and perceptions of crime on the Isle of Wight. Over half of the people who responded were aged between 45 and 65, which isn't statistically representative of the population as a whole. It is important to note that this is consultation rather than research so the responses are only indicative of the people who responded, and can't be generalised to the whole population. It does however provide a useful indication of some of the issues.

Of those who responded, 68% felt safe in their local community, but 15% felt 'quite unsafe' or 'not at all safe'. 1 in 5 people also said that they felt unsafe going out at night in their community.

Of those people who said they felt unsafe (55) the main issues identified were anti-social behaviour, drug and alcohol abuse, and unsafe or poor driving (including speeding cars and parking on junctions).

Almost 1 in 5 of those who responded said they had been the victim of crime in the previous 12 months, but 40% of those said that they hadn't reported it, and the most common reason why (80%) was because they felt nothing would be done by the authorities or they didn't trust the police.

Residents were asked to prioritise the priorities they felt the Community Safety Partnership should be tackling on the Isle of Wight.

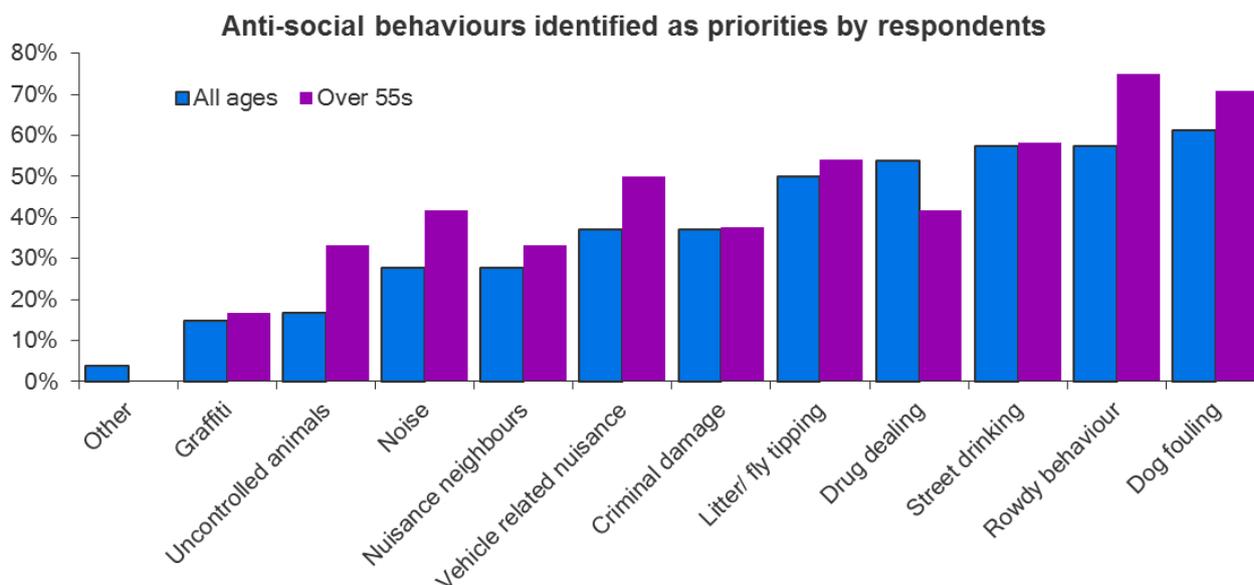
The results showed that the main concerns are:

1. Anti-social behaviour
2. Drugs & alcohol
3. Violent crime
4. Road safety
5. Alcohol related violent crime
6. Supporting vulnerable people
7. Burglary

Residents were also asked to prioritise which types of anti-social behaviours were most important to them from a list. While the overall pattern for all residents is very similar to those older residents (over 55s), the older people are more worried about uncontrolled animals, noise, vehicle related nuisance, rowdy behaviour and dog fouling than younger people.

Overall, the main anti-social behaviour concerns are:

4. Dog fouling
5. Rowdy behaviour
6. Street drinking
7. Drug dealing
8. Litter/fly tipping



Over half of respondents (55%) felt that crime in their local community was either 'low' or 'very low', but more than one in ten (12%) felt that it was 'high' or 'very high'. Ryde and Newport had just as many people saying crime was low or very low in their area as those saying crime was high or very high, which shows that residents in different areas may be having very different experiences. Residents of rural areas were more likely to say that crime was low or very low in their local area. Almost half of respondents (48%) said that crime in their local community had increased over the past three years.

When respondents were asked about the most effective crime-reducing measures, closed circuit television (CCTV) and home crime prevention (locks, security, alarms) were felt to be the most effective. Neighbourhood watch schemes and community safety events within the community were not considered as effective.

Almost half of the respondents (45%) were aware of the community safety partnership, however this is likely to be higher than the true number of residents who are aware as the survey was completed based on word of mouth and some of the respondents would be aware in a professional capacity rather than as a member of the general public. Even though half were aware of the partnership, less than a third knew what it did.

3. Strategic summary of police recorded crime data

The analysis of data on crime and anti-social behavior incidents recorded between 1 April 2015 and 31 March 2016 (below) shows a mixed pattern in the separate crime categories when compared to a similar period in 2014/15. The area with the biggest % change ('Car key burglary') is subject to very small numbers (an increase from 1 to 4) so should be treated with caution. While the same is true of homicide data the increase in this area is of far more concern. There were no homicides on the Island in 2014-15, two in 2015-16 and three so far in 2016-17 (April 2016 to September 2016).

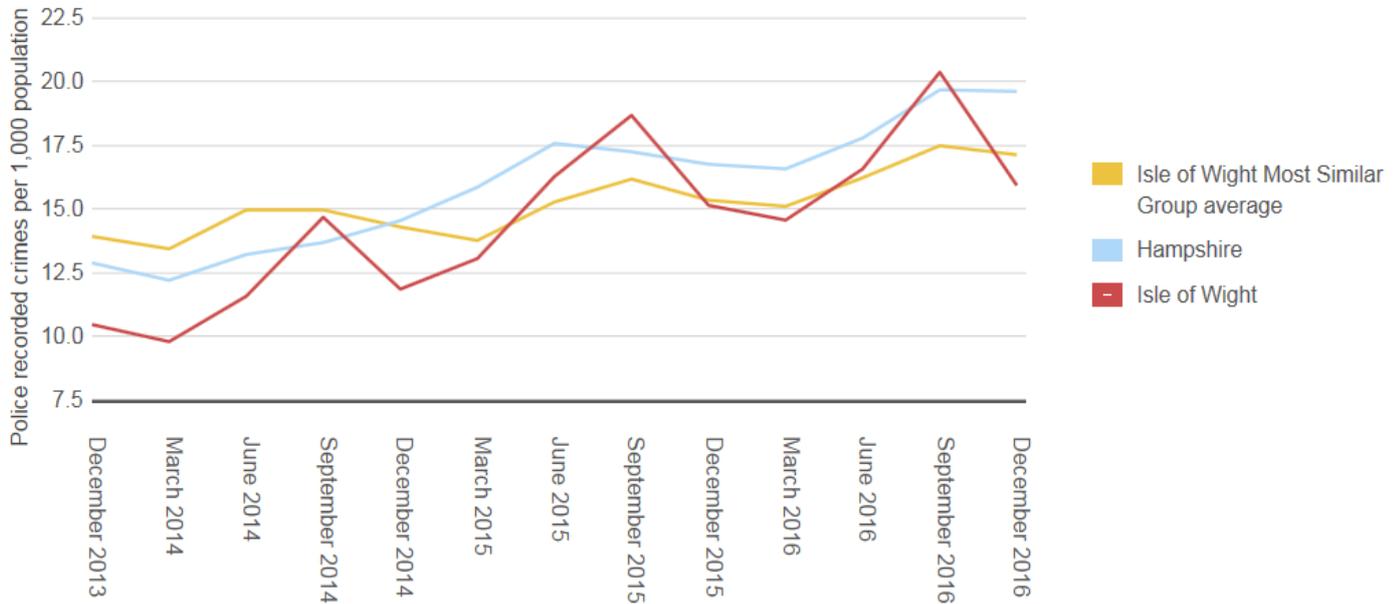
The other areas of most concern with high increases or larger numbers are; 'domestic violence', burglary (both in dwellings and non-dwellings), and 'threat to life'. 'Alcohol & public place violence' continues to be an issue with higher increases than our city neighbours in Portsmouth and Southampton, and 'violence with injury' is also relatively high. 'Youth on youth violence' has seen increases locally, but this is lower than the increases seen elsewhere. NB. There have been some changes to the way domestic abuse is recorded across Hampshire in the last year which may have had an impact on the figures.

Crime Type	Count					% Change 2014/15 to 2015/16		
	2013/14 IOW	2014/15 IOW	2015/16 IOW	2015/16 Southampton	2015/16 Portsmouth	IOW	Southampton	Portsmouth
Serious Sexual Offences	116	184	245	664	463	33%	23%	25%
Violent Crime	1,523	2,109	3,347	8,147	7,252	59%	47%	52%
Violence with Injury	785	1,030	1,393	3,589	3,174	35%	37%	41%
Knife Crime	71	102	120	465	311	18%	40%	34%
Gun Crime	5	14	10	29	43	-29%	-31%	39%
Youth on Youth Violence	44	106	173	346	299	63%	97%	94%
Alcohol & Public Place Violence	165	286	404	853	857	41%	28%	27%
Drug Related Violence	1	3	3	41	36	-	28%	140%
Homicide	0	0	2	1	3	-	-67%	50%
Threat to Life	8	27	48	130	92	78%	1%	-32%
Serious Acquisitive Crime	450	341	413	2,983	2,056	21%	5%	29%
Burglary in Dwellings	152	127	162	872	560	28%	-11%	10%
Distraction Burglary	6	3	0	5	3	-100%	-55%	-50%
Car Key Burglary	2	1	4	28	3	300%	27%	-63%
Robbery	24	34	36	249	136	6%	-4%	33%
Thefts from Motor Vehicle	221	123	135	1,265	1,050	10%	22%	39%
Thefts of Motor Vehicle	44	49	69	573	294	41%	9%	41%
Protecting the Vulnerable								
Hate Crime	40	63	91	481	396	44%	15%	7%
Domestic Violence	449	622	1,032	2,438	2,198	66%	50%	43%
Honour Based Violence	0	1	0	14	8	-100%	27%	14%
Missing persons	750	799	833	1,331	1,644	4%	-9%	7%
Child Abuse (A&B)		308	243	446	265	-21%	-22%	-30%
Child Abuse(C)	82	126	86	222	57	-32%	-16%	-39%
MAPPA's								
Criminal Damage	1,321	1,217	1,306	3,078	2,638	7%	1%	9%
ASB Incident	4,648	3,935	3,300	10,482	7,824	-16%	-10%	-8%
Burglary Non-Dwelling	287	222	263	1,721	760	18%	1%	-21%
Other Theft (including pedal cycles)	1,228	1,026	1,071	3,422	2,764	4%	1%	-1%
Shoplifting	657	513	508	2,370	2,246	-1%	5%	6%

Source: Hampshire Police - RMS via iBase April 2015-March 2016

Crime rate trend 2013 to 2016

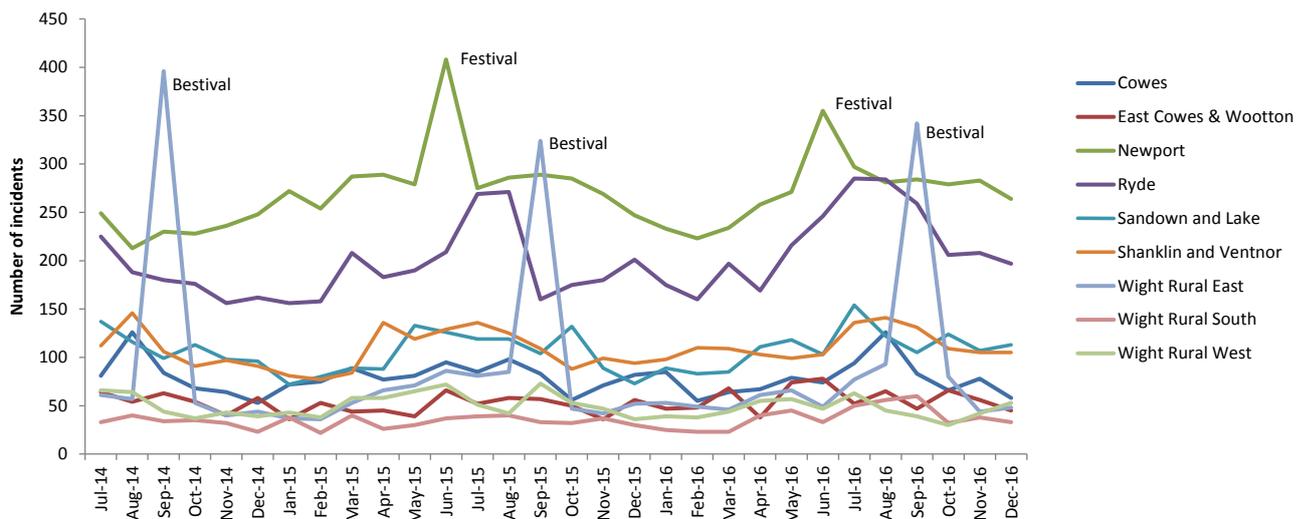
The Isle of Wight shows a seasonal peak in September each year, but overall the trend is in-line with Hampshire and the most similar comparator groups.



Source: Police.co.uk <https://www.police.uk/hampshire/6LS01/performance/compare-your-area/>

The seasonal peak is affected by both Bestival (September) and the Festival (June) each year, as well as peaks in Ryde during the summer tourist season (July and August). This can be seen clearly on the graph below in the neighbourhoods of .

The impact of Bestival and Festival on police-recorded crime and anti-social behaviour incidents 2014 to 2016



“Following an [assessment of crime statistics](#) by the UK Statistics Authority, published in January 2014, the statistics based on police recorded crime data were found not to meet the required standard for designation as National Statistics. Police recorded crime is not currently considered a reliable measure of trends in crime for most crime types, since it is prone to changes in recording practices and police activity as well as changing behaviour in public reporting

of crime. As a result, trends will not always reflect changing levels of criminal activity. Apparent increases in police recorded crime seen over the last 2 years may reflect a number of factors, including tightening of recording practice, process improvements, increases in reporting by victims and also genuine increases in the levels of crime. It is often difficult to disentangle these different factors.”

4. Main crime priorities

The total recorded crime rate (excluding fraud) compared with our comparator areas is fairly similar to Waveney and Boston. We are statistically significantly higher than ten of our comparators, and statistically lower than Tendring and Wrexham.

The Isle of Wight rate is 65 incidents per 1,000 residents, West Lancashire has a rate of 42 and Wrexham 74 (England and Wales is 68).

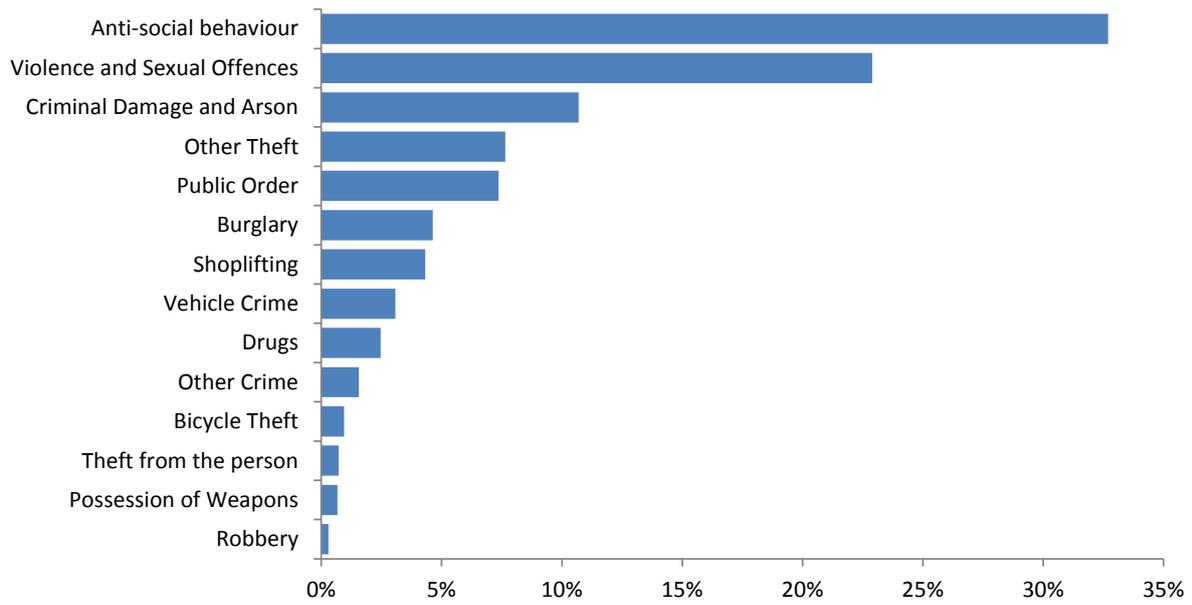


¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Crimes in England and Wales (at year ending Mar 16)
² ONS 2014 mid-year population estimates

Source: ‘ONS recorded crime data at Community Safety Partnership/Local Authority Level’
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/datasets/recordedcrimedatataatcommunitysafetypartnershiplocalauthoritylevel/current>

Almost a third of the incidents taking place on the Island are anti-social behaviour (32.7%), with violence and sexual offences being over one in five (22.9%), and criminal damage and arson one in ten (10.7%).

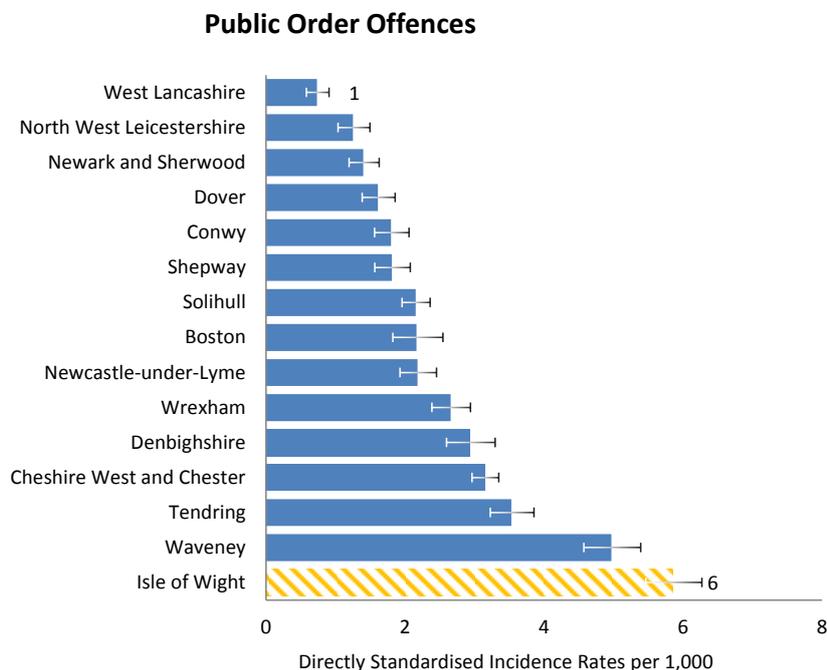
Categories of recorded crime on the Isle of Wight (12 months from July 2016 to June 2017)



Source: <https://www.police.uk/hampshire/6LS03/crime>

4.1 Alcohol and public place violence

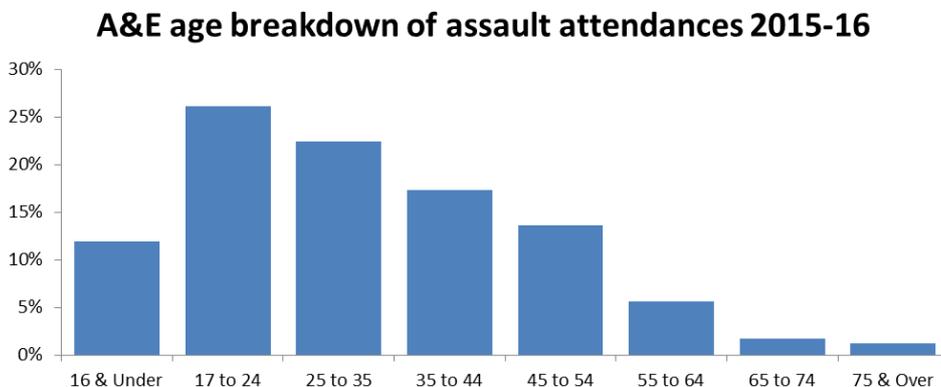
The rate of Public Order offences per 1,000 residents is significantly higher on the Island than all of our comparators and the England and Wales average rate (4 per 1,000).



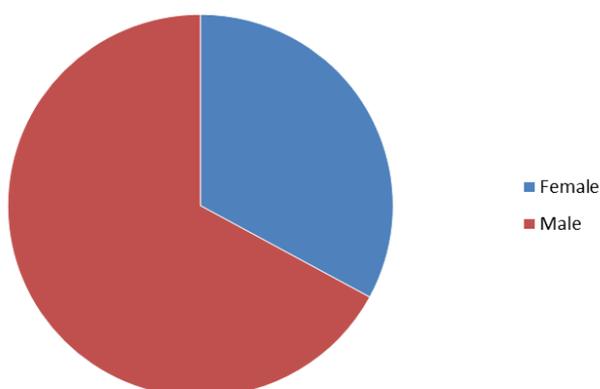
¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Crimes in England and Wales (at year ending Mar 16)

² ONS 2014 mid-year population estimates

The graph below shows the age breakdown of assault attendances at A&E, while there is a higher number of attendances in the 17 to 24 age group there is less of a spike in that age group than the previous year. There were 410 assaults which resulted in A&E attendance across the year (compared with 449 in the previous year), and a quarter of those were aged 17 to 24 (compared to one in three the previous year). Almost two thirds of all assault attendances were men (67%) compared with three quarters in the previous year. This suggests that there has been some reduction in the number of young males attending A&E for assaults.



A&E gender breakdown of assault attendances 2015-16



The table below shows a comparison of hospital admission for all types of violence against the person, including rape, domestic abuse etc. The Isle of Wight is in line with the England average for these.

Area	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	44.8	44.4	45.1
Herefordshire	20.6	16.9	24.8
Shropshire	26.1	22.7	29.8
East Riding of Yorkshir...	29.6	26.1	33.4
Bath and North East Som...	31.0	26.4	36.1
Cornwall	35.1*	32.1	38.2
North Somerset	36.0	31.2	41.4
Cheshire West and Chest...	37.0	33.3	41.1
Poole	38.7	33.0	45.1
Isle of Wight	40.8	34.4	48.0
Southend-on-Sea	41.8	36.5	47.8
Bournemouth	44.0	38.9	49.6
Cheshire East	48.1	44.0	52.6
Northumberland	55.8	50.8	61.1
Torbay	57.3	49.6	65.8
Sefton	74.8	68.7	81.3
Wirral	90.1	84.0	96.6

Source: Hospital Episode Statistics (HES), Health and Social Care Information Centre for the respective financial year, England. Hospital Episode Statistics (HES) Copyright © 2016, Re-used with the permission of The Health and Social Care Information Centre. All rights reserved. Local Authority estimates of resident population, Office for National Statistics (ONS) Unrounded mid-year population estimates produced by ONS and supplied to the Public Health England

Source: PHE fingertips tool Hospital Episode Statistics

<http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/search/violent%20crime#page/3/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000046/iid/11201/age/1/sex/4/nn/nn-1-E06000046>

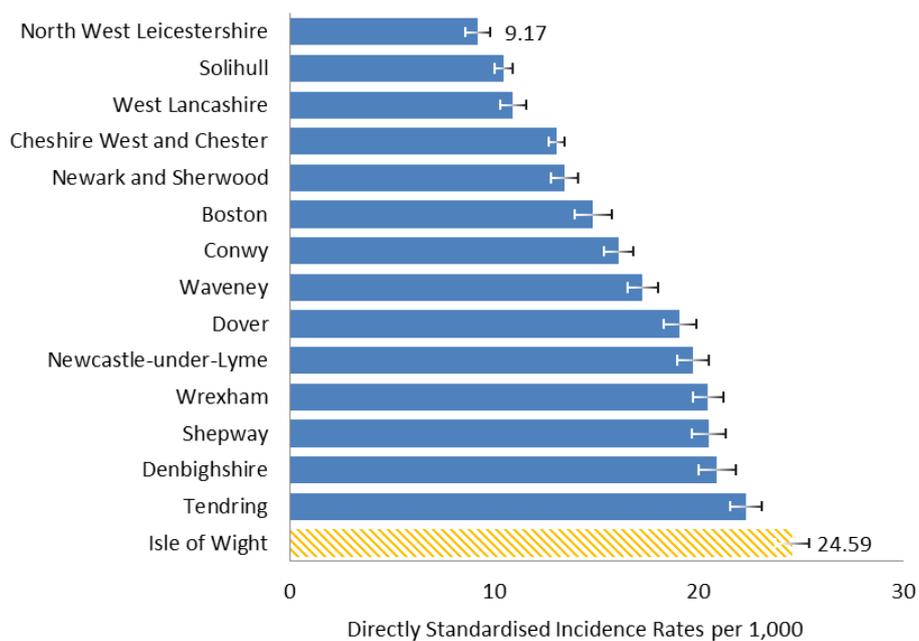
(includes all hospital admissions with external causes: ICD-10 codes X85 to Y09

<http://apps.who.int/classifications/icd10/browse/2010/en#/X85-Y09>)

The picture is different when looking at the crime type of violence against the person, when the Isle of Wight is significantly higher than all its comparator groups. More local data would be needed to understand exactly what the driving factors are here.

NB. On a national level police recorded violence against the person offences increased by 27% in the latest year, largely as a result of improvements in crime recording processes and the expansion of the "Violence without injury" sub-category to include 2 additional notifiable offences so the year-on-year increase locally is less relevant than the difference between us and our comparator groups.

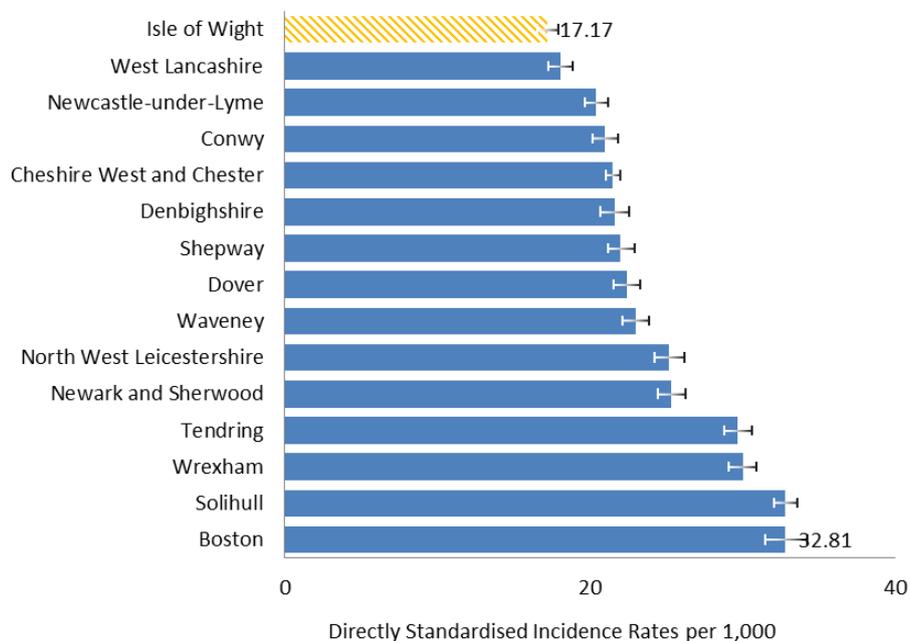
Violence Against the Person



¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Crimes in England and Wales (at year ending Mar 16)
² ONS 2014 mid-year population estimates

Theft shows the opposite picture, with the Isle of Wight having statistically lower levels than all but one of its comparator groups.

Theft Offences



¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Crimes in England and Wales (at year ending Mar 16)
² ONS 2014 mid-year population estimates

Despite the overall number of theft offences being lower than our comparator groups, there are concerns about the increase in the number of dwelling and non-dwelling burglaries locally. There had been a drop between 2013/14 and 2014/15 in both of these areas, but they have both seen increases in 2015/16 which

isn't reflected in the trends elsewhere. Car key burglary and thefts of a motor vehicle have also seen increases, which is unusual for the Island as in the past these haven't been very prolific.

4.2 Child abuse

Child abuse includes cruelty to and neglect of children, sexual assault, sexual activity or rape of a child under 16, and possession, distribution, taking, publishing indecent photos of a child

Child Sexual Exploitation is a type of sexual abuse where children are sexually exploited for money, power or status. Children or young people may be tricked into believing they are in a loving consensual relationship. They might be invited to parties and given drugs and alcohol, or groomed online. Some children are trafficked into or within the UK for the purposes of sexual exploitation, and it can also happen to young people in gangs. (NSPCC 2016)

Going missing from home is a significant factor in identifying children at risk of CSE. There were 440 incidences of missing persons on the Isle of Wight (2015/16 financial year data), with 68 individuals involved (6.5 times on average per child, higher than the average of local authorities in Hampshire which was 4.5 times (5.5 in Portsmouth).

There is a direct correlation between the amount of missing occurrences and sexual offences, CSE and drugs. 22% of males from the Island are linked to CSE compared with 14% nationally, and 53% of females compared with 39% nationally. The same pattern is seen when linked with drugs intelligence with 64% of males from the Island linked compared with 46% nationally.

Children and Young People Survey 2015

The Isle of Wight Children's Trust commissioned a Children and Young People's Survey in early 2015 in order to ask students in Years 6, 8 and 10 about their experiences of life at home, at school and in their neighbourhoods. The survey achieved a 40% uptake of respondents from Years 6, 8 and 10. This survey is being repeated in 2017 but the data won't be available before publication of this assessment.

Key findings from the 2015 survey relevant for the community safety partnership are below.

Bullying:

Over 50% of respondents had experienced bullying – the majority of bullying taking place in school;
Over 40% believe the bullying was as a result of the way they look;
50% stated the bullying did **not** stop after telling someone;

Sexual activity

Overall, around 12.5% of Year 10 students had sent an intimate image;

The most recent Ofsted inspection of children's services was carried out in Autumn 2014. The report was published in 19 November 2014 and the judgment was 'requires improvement to get to good.'

"One of the most important things the council has done (since the last inspection 2012 which rated the LA as inadequate) is to make sure that when people have a concern about a child that they refer to the council, it is now responded to quickly and children receive the right help at the right time.

The five-year strategic partnership between the Isle of Wight Council and Hampshire County Council is providing essential stability and is driving demonstrable improvements across children's services on the Island. The number of foster carers has increased as has the number of children adopted. The participation of children continues to be a strength, as does the number of care leavers who are in suitable accommodation and in education employment or training."

Source: IWC Children's Services May 2017

Fear of crime

Under half (44%) of all respondents felt safe in their area at night. The figure was similar across all the age groups with the younger age range feeling slightly less safe. Again, this reflects the findings from 2012 where 46% felt safe at night. The vast majority of young people (85%) felt safe in their area during the day, increasing from the 2012 survey where 78% felt safe in the day.

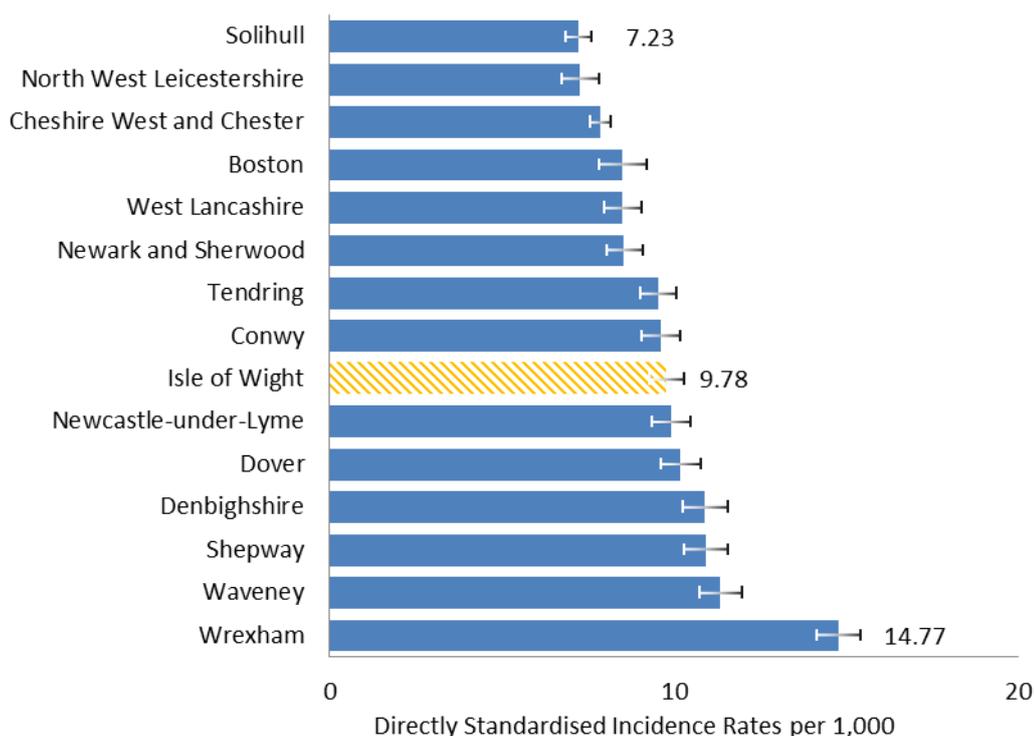
Information from the quarterly DOMES report re users in drug treatment who live with children under the age of 18 is included in the drugs section below

4.3 Anti-Social Behaviour

ASB is defined as “Behaviour by a person which causes or is likely to cause harassment, alarm or distress to one or more persons not of the same household as the person”. (Anti-social Behaviour Act 2003 & Police Reform and Social Responsibility Act 2011). Locally we include deliberate fires and noise nuisance under this heading.

The graph below shows that the Isle of Wight is fairly similar to the comparator groups for criminal damage and arson, with only Wrexham being significantly higher.

Criminal Damage and Arson



¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Crimes in England and Wales (at year ending Mar 16)

² ONS 2014 mid-year population estimates

The following data was provided by Environmental Health about noise complaints between 2014 and 2016 – the majority of complaints are around domestic and licensed premises complaints which are likely to have links with anti-social behaviour incidents, though there have been reductions in both of these areas and the overall total of noise complaints.

Type of Noise Complaint Received	Jan to Dec 2014	Jan to Dec 2015	Jan to Dec 2016
Domestic	427	398	396
Licensed premises commercial	108	109	93
Vehicles/ machinery in street	34	25	21
Construction/ demolition	28	26	18
Other/ unspecified	27	16	18
Leisure premises	18	24	7
Leisure premises	11	10	7
Industrial/warehouse/distribution premises	10	5	7
Agricultural premises	3	7	5
Total	666	620	572

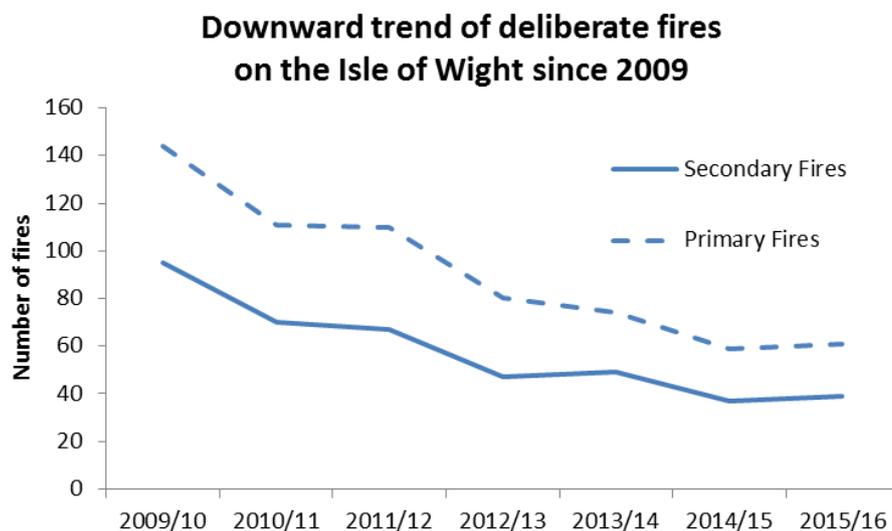
Deliberate Fires

In 2015 there were 25 deliberate primary fires, and 39 deliberate secondary fires. The primary fires had a peak in December (5 fires) whereas secondary fires had peaks in April (8) and July (11).

In 2016 there was a slight increase in the number of deliberate primary fires (33) and also in deliberate secondary fires (49).

Source: Isle of Wight Fire and Rescue Service May 2017

The overall trend over the past 7 years is a downward one.



Source: Home Office table FIRE0402 <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistical-data-sets/fire-statistics-data-tables>

4.4 Hate Crime

In 2014/15 there were 158 incidences of hate crime across the Island, with the majority (68) of these being related to mental health, closely followed by race (54). These were more likely to occur in Ryde (39 incidents) and Newport (49 incidents). In the first part of 2016 (08/03/2016 to 07/09/2016) there were 57 hate crimes, with the most common being race hate (32 incidents) primarily targeting the Asian community. These incidences aren't solely related to the night time economy, and have a peak during the summer months (June to August). They are often reactionary to a causal factor (eg being arrested, over a parking dispute, ongoing history between victim and perpetrator etc) rather than entirely unprovoked, though both types of incident have occurred.

4.5 Reducing re-offending (including youth crime)

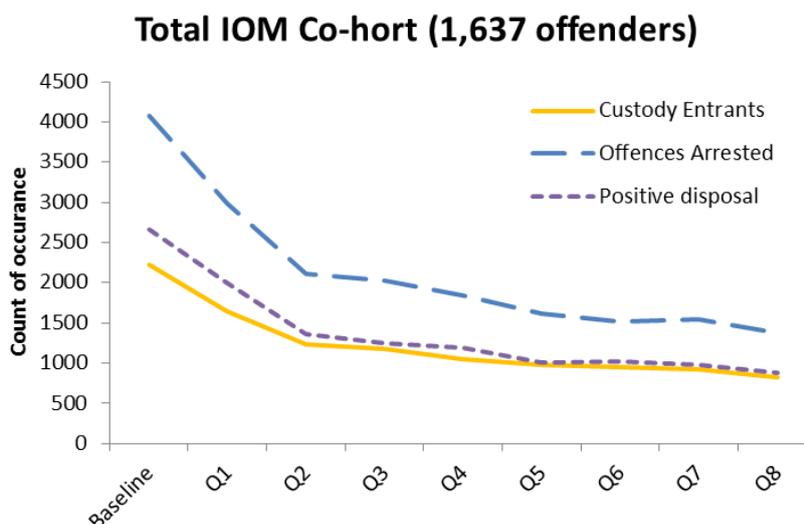
Reducing re-offending is a key statutory responsibility for the Community Safety Partnership.

Integrated Offender Management (IOM) describes a partnership approach to working with people who have come into contact with the Criminal Justice System. The IOM scheme offers prolific offenders the opportunity to change their lifestyle and reduce re-offending.

IOM can offer an offender support with:

- Pre-release planning, if the offender has been sentenced to less than 12 months in custody
- Meet and greet at the prison gate
- Support to resettle back into their local community
- Access to substance misuse services
- Finding a GP or Dentist
- Accessing housing advice
- Accessing benefits
- Support around personal issues
- Compliance with any Orders
- Young offenders

Analysis from Hampshire Police (illustrated on the graph below) shows that the IOM has a very positive impact in reducing re-offending, with a more than 60% decrease in custody entrants, offence arrests and positive disposals between 2011 and 2013.



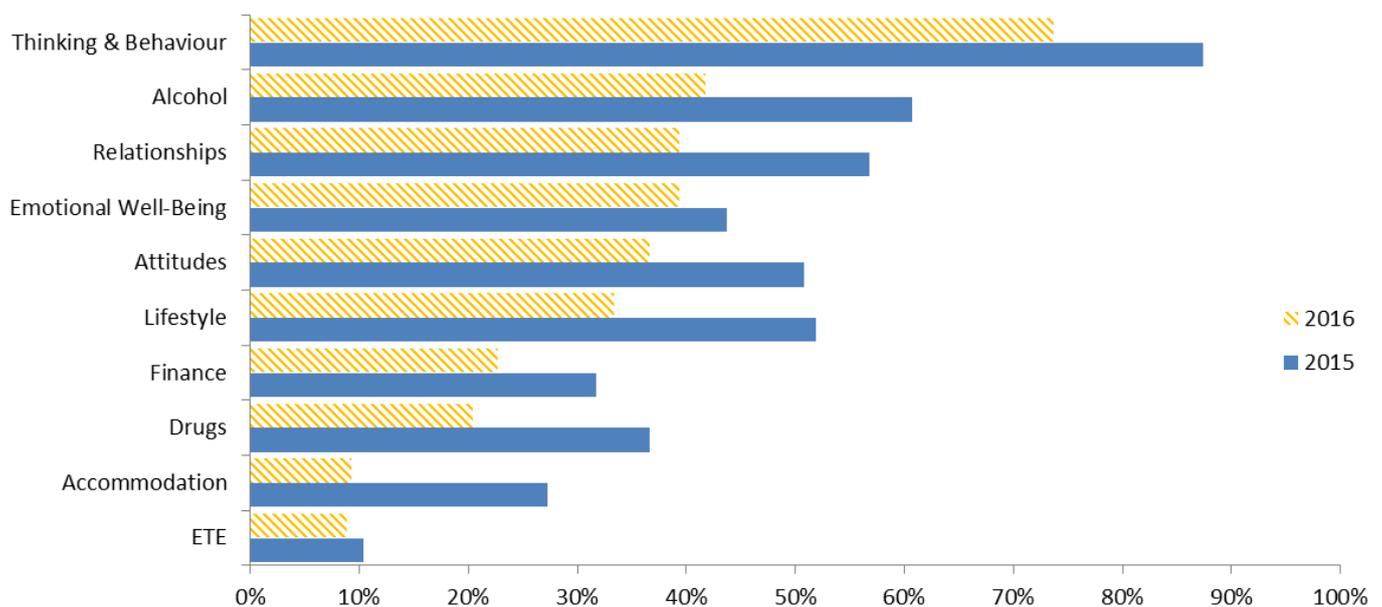
Source: Hampshire Constabulary IOM analysis of cohorts 01/04/11 to 31/03/13

There were also significant reductions in the number of people re-offending in all offence groups. Out of the top 5 offence groups, criminal damage and *not stated* offences saw the greatest reduction (69%) followed by violence offences with a 67% reduction.

The data below is on the needs of the offenders the Community Rehabilitation Company (local probation provider) manage on the Isle of Wight. There are currently in the region 216 offenders to manage. Some of these will be in custody for varying lengths but the assumption is that the majority will return to the Isle of Wight at some point.

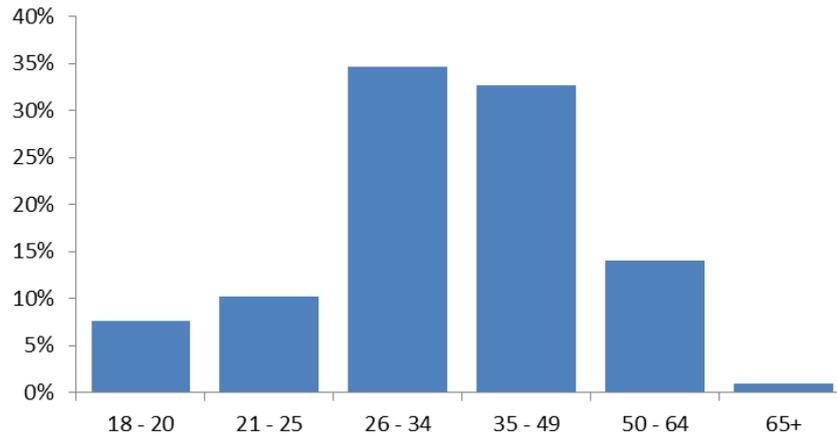
Analysis of the Criminogenic needs using the Newport IOM cohort show that 'Thinking & Behaviour' is a need in almost three quarters of cases (73%) a reduction from the previous year where over 90% of cases had this need. Alcohol and relationships are a need in around 40% of cases (a reduction from two thirds of all cases the previous year). While Education, Training and Employment (ETE) is known to have a significant impact on offending, it was only a factor locally for a small proportion of offenders. Emotional wellbeing remains a key need, surpassing lifestyle and attitudes this year. Accommodation is less of an issue than the previous year, now a need in 10% of cases, compared with almost a third the previous year. Drugs has also seen a reduction.

**Criminogenic Needs 2015 and 2016 Comparison
(Newport IOM cohort)**



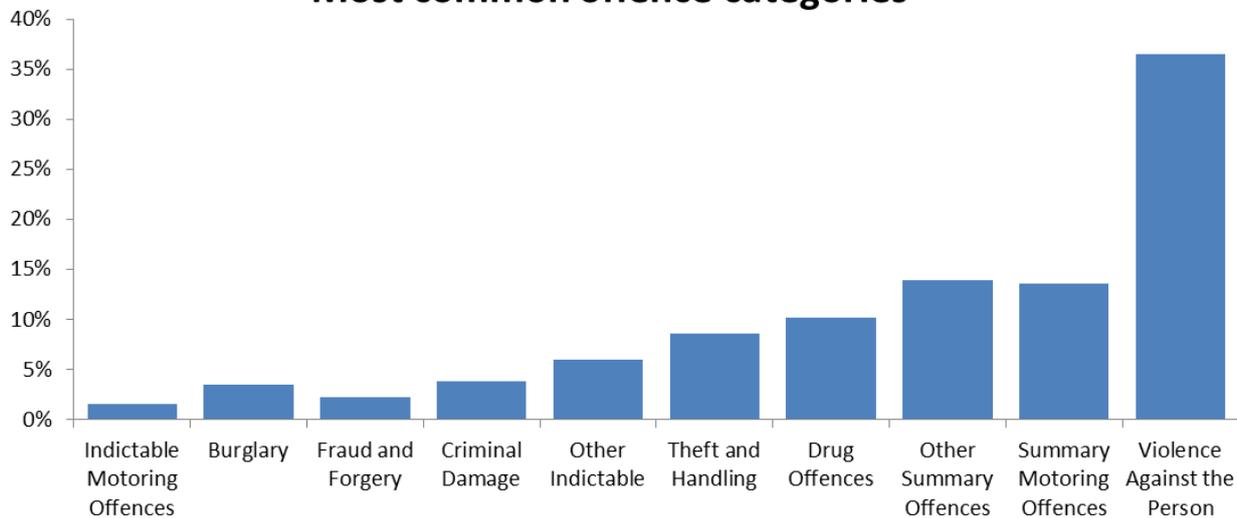
The age profile of the offenders shows that two thirds (67%) are aged between 26 and 49, and four out of five are male. The majority are also white British.

Age profile of offenders 2016



Over a third of the offences are for 'violence against the person' primarily in the Ryde and Newport areas.

Most common offence categories



Risk of reoffending:

OGP is the combination of the static risk predictor (OGRS score) and the needs assessment which provides an overall score to show the risk of reoffending and is translated into level of low, medium, high and very high. Locally this indicates that we have around 28 people who are assessed as having a high or very high risk of reoffending. These people are the ones who should be managed under IOM.

OGP Score						
Number of offenders	Low	Med	High	Very High	Avg OGP Score	Avg OGRS score
315	142	81	24	4	39.726	48
	45.08%	25.71%	7.62%	1.27%		

Just over 1 in every 4 offenders re-offends on the Isle of Wight (28.2%), which is higher than the England rate of 25.4% but not statistically significantly so.

Graph showing the percentage of offenders who re-offend (2014) Proportion - %

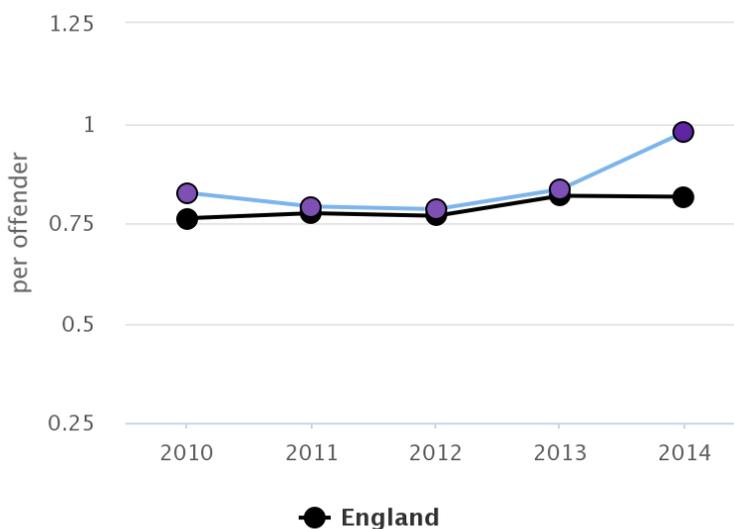
Area	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	25.4	25.3	25.6
Cornwall	20.2	18.9	21.5
Shropshire	20.8	18.9	22.9
East Riding of Yorkshir...	22.0	20.2	23.9
North Somerset	22.4	20.3	24.6
Poole	23.5	20.9	26.4
Cheshire East	23.9	22.3	25.6
Herefordshire	24.8	22.7	27.2
Torbay	24.8	22.4	27.4
Southend-on-Sea	25.2	23.2	27.3
Bath and North East Som...	25.4	23.1	27.9
Northumberland	25.5	23.7	27.2
Sefton	25.7	24.0	27.4
Bournemouth	27.5	25.6	29.4
Cheshire West and Chest...	28.1	26.4	29.8
Isle of Wight	28.2	25.4	31.1
Wirral	29.1	27.7	30.6

Source: Ministry of Justice

Source: Public Health outcomes framework – data taken from <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-july-2014-to-june-2015>

The graph below shows the average number of re-offences per offender, calculated on a rolling year basis, and is given as a crude rate (ie the number of offences, divided by the number of offenders). The Isle of Wight average is statistically higher than England and all but three of the nearest neighbours. This is an upward trend compared with the previous period when the Island was in line with the England average.

1.13ii – Re-offending levels – average number of re-offences per offender – Isle of Wight



The average number of re-offences is 0.98 per offender (the highest it has been on the Island since before 2010), but as shown in the graph above the re-offences are committed by less than a third of offenders, which suggests that on average each re-offender is committing several offences after their initial offence.

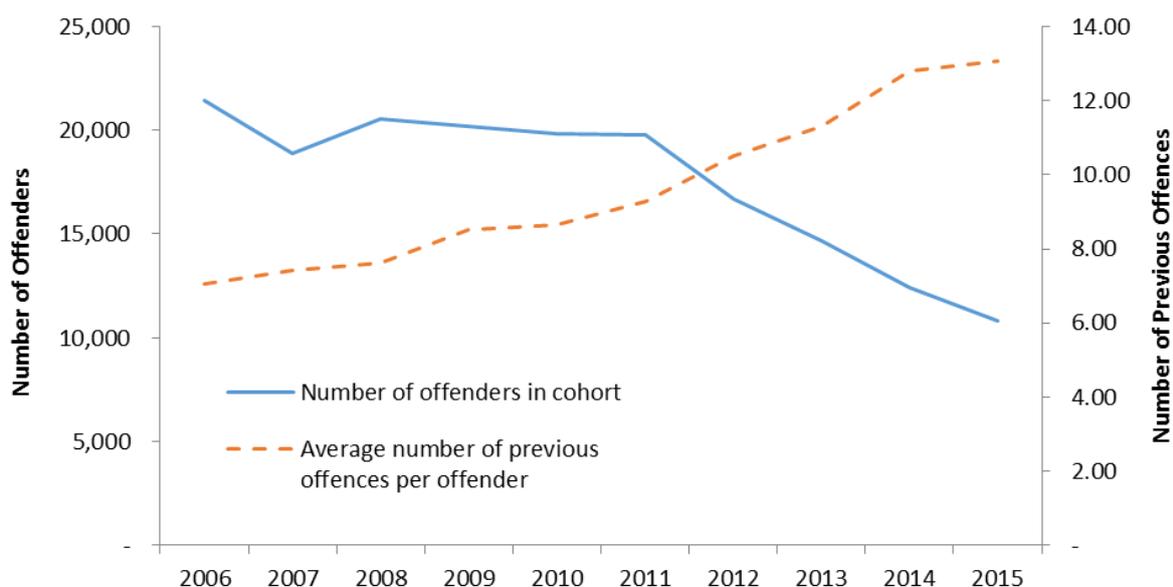
Graph showing the average number of re-offences (2014) Crude rate – per offender

Area	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	0.82	0.81	0.82
Cornwall	0.56	0.53	0.58
East Riding of Yorkshir...	0.60	0.57	0.64
Shropshire	0.64	0.60	0.68
North Somerset	0.64	0.60	0.69
Poole	0.71	0.66	0.77
Cheshire East	0.74	0.71	0.78
Torbay	0.76	0.71	0.82
Sefton	0.77	0.74	0.80
Bath and North East Som...	0.78	0.73	0.83
Herefordshire	0.81	0.76	0.85
Northumberland	0.83	0.79	0.87
Southend-on-Sea	0.87	0.82	0.91
Cheshire West and Chest...	0.89	0.86	0.93
Wirral	0.95	0.92	0.98
Isle of Wight	0.98	0.92	1.04
Bournemouth	1.02	0.98	1.06

Source: Ministry of Justice

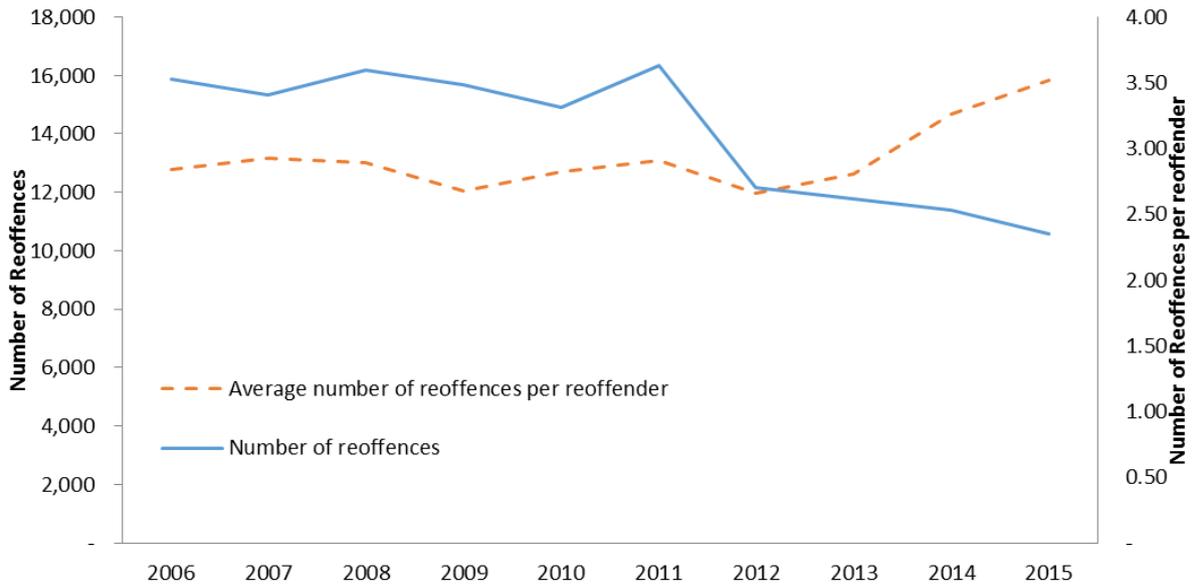
There is a marked trend since 2012 where the overall number of people offending is reducing, and the overall number of reoffences is reducing, but the average number of previous offences committed, and the number of re-offences committed by each offender, is going up. The graphs below show this very clearly. This suggests that while work to tackle low level offending has been successful, we are now left with a smaller cohort of people for whom criminal activity is a more entrenched pattern, which will be harder to reverse. This pattern is very similar to that seen across England as a whole.

Relationship between number of offenders and average number of previous offences per offender.



Source: Ministry of Justice <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-july-2014-to-june-2015>

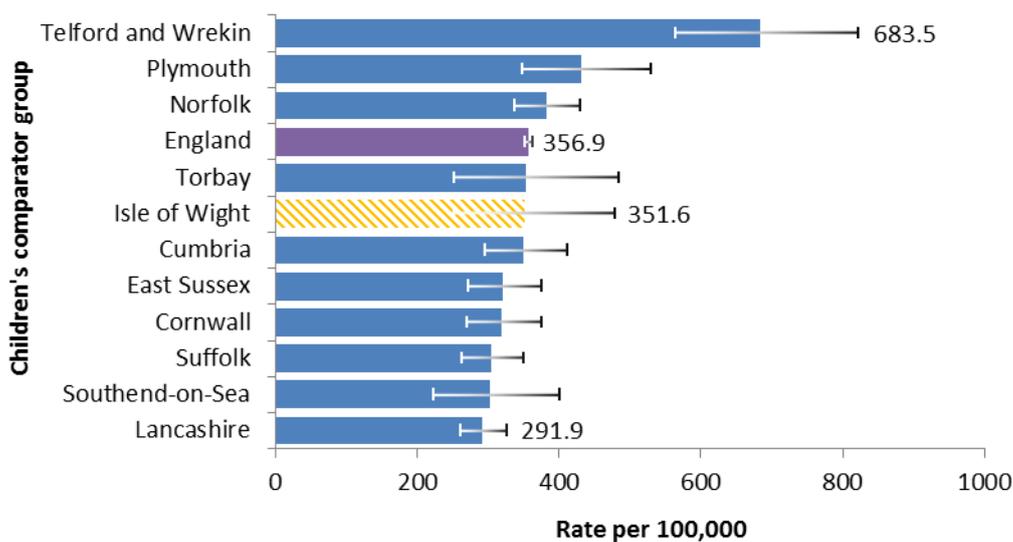
Relationship between number of reoffences and average number of reoffences per reoffender.



Source: Ministry of Justice <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-july-2014-to-june-2015>

The number of first time entrants to the youth justice system is relatively high on the Isle of Wight compared with our statistical neighbours, however as the numbers are small the confidence intervals are high so it is hard to say if this higher rate is statistically significant. In 2015 the rate was 401.8 per 100,000, a decrease from 457.3 the previous year, and a continuation of an overall downward trend since 2010.

Youth First Time Entrants (FTE) (10 to 17 year Olds) Rate per 100,000 Isle of Wight, England and children's comparator 2016



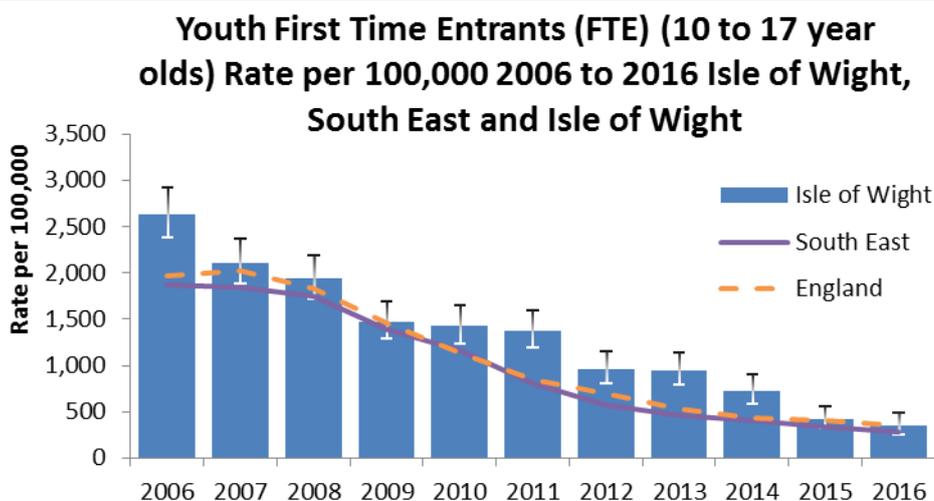
Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-statistics-2015-to-2016> (accessed May 2017)

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-statistics-2015-to-2016>

Data from the Ministry of Justice shows a reduction in the rate of youth first time entrants over the past 10 years. While still higher than comparators and the national figure, good progress has been made and local targets have been met.

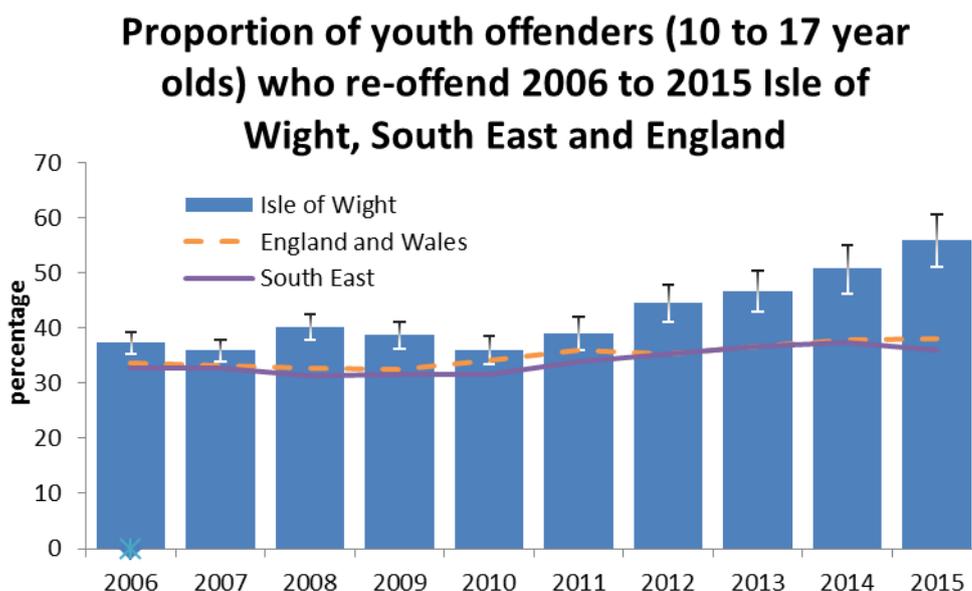
Local data on number of first time entrants to the youth justice system is show in the table below, while the graphs below that show the trends since 2006.

Year	Number of First Time Entrants	Rate per 100,000 under 18 Population Isle of Wight	Rate per 100,000 under 18 Population England
Jan 13 – Dec 13	99	781	449
Jan 14 – Dec 14	56	455	413
Jan 15 – Dec 15	48	402	373
Jan 16 – Dec 16	38	327	327



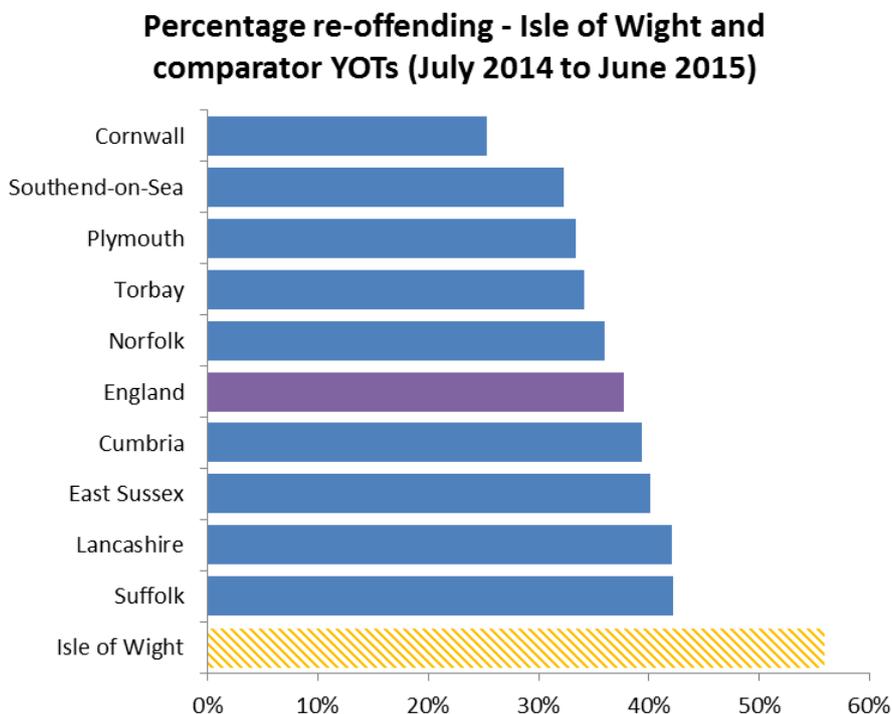
Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-statistics-2015-to-2016> (accessed May 2017)

Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/youth-justice-statistics-2015-to-2016>



Source: <https://www.gov.uk/government/statistics/proven-reoffending-statistics-july-2014-to-june-2015>

The graph below compares the Isle of Wight youth offending data to our statistical comparators. The Isle of Wight has seen very marked improvements in youth offending rates since 2013, with the rate per 100,000 now in line with the England average. However the Isle of Wight has the highest percentage of reoffenders than any of the comparator areas with an increasing trend currently (as show on the graph below).



Source: Isle of Wight Youth Offending Team January 2016

Graph showing number of first time entrants to youth justice system (2015) Crude rate – per 100,000

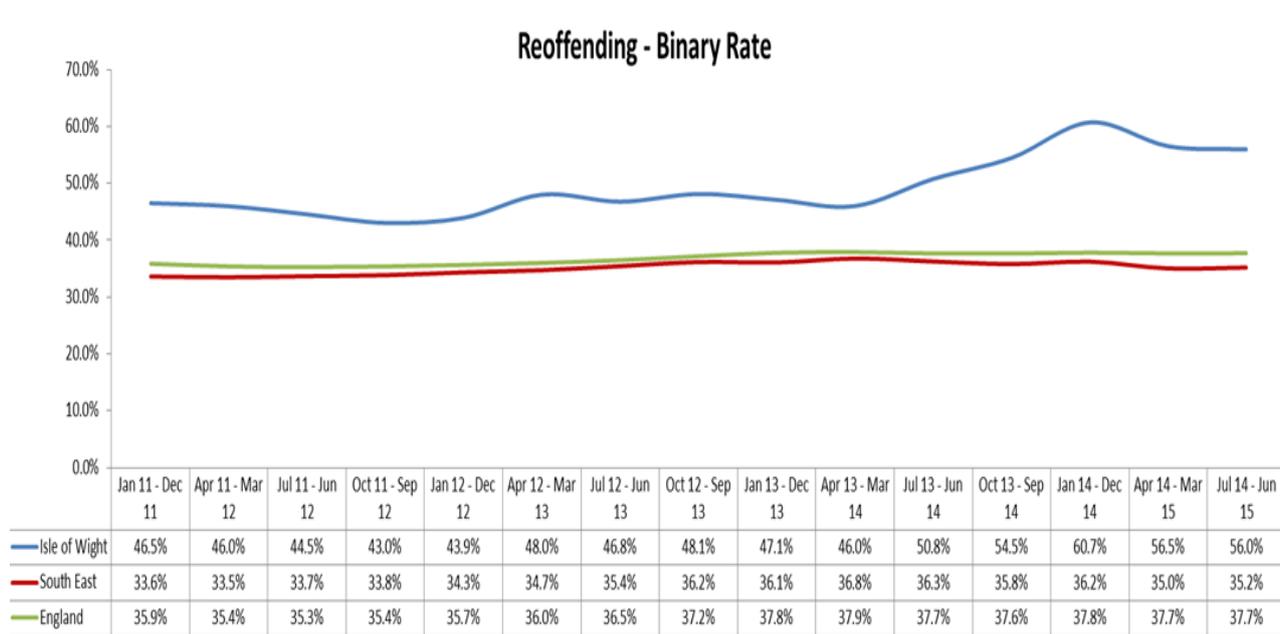
Area	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI
England	368.6	363.3	374.1
Cheshire West and Chest...	205.9	157.2	265.1
Wirral	222.1	171.8	282.6
East Riding of Yorkshir...	225.5	174.4	286.8
Sefton	269.9	208.3	344.0
Cheshire East	280.6	226.8	343.4
Cornwall	307.8	259.8	362.2
Southend-on-Sea	314.0	233.1	414.0
Bath and North East Som...	319.3	236.2	422.2
North Somerset	319.8	243.5	412.6
Poole	376.0	277.2	498.5
Shropshire	385.6	316.3	465.6
Bournemouth	401.0	301.3	523.2
Isle of Wight	401.8	296.2	532.7
Northumberland	429.0	355.1	513.8
Torbay	470.8	351.6	617.4
Herefordshire	565.8	456.1	693.9

Source:

Numerator - Police National Computer

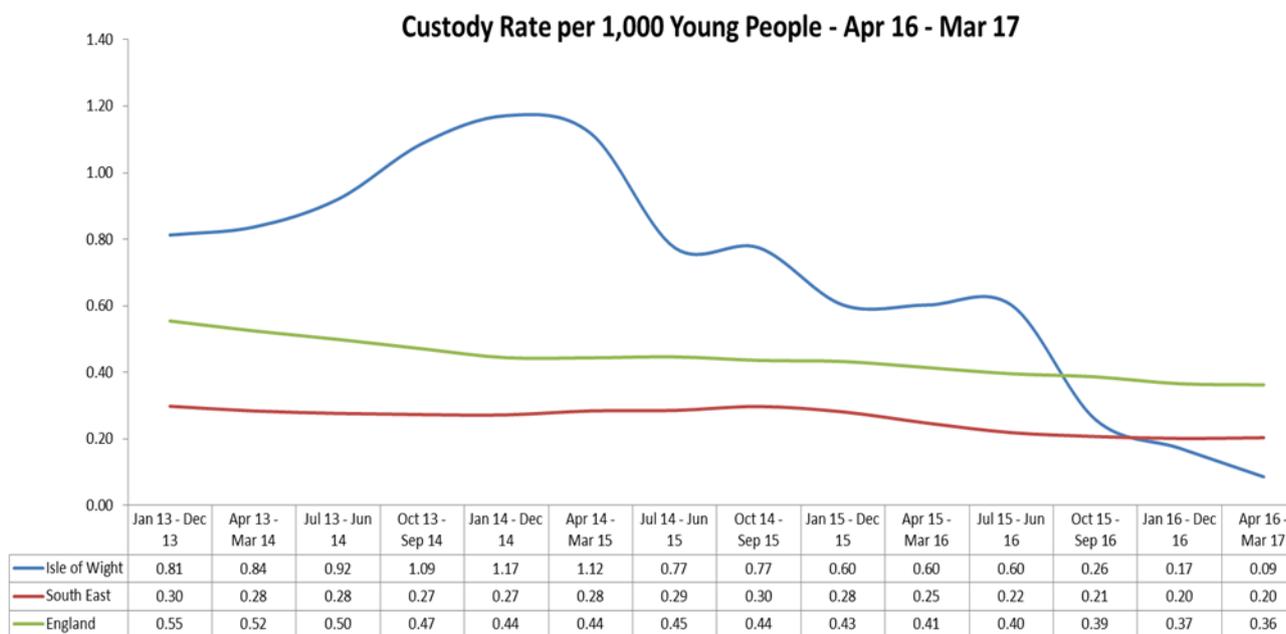
Denominator - ONS population estimates

Binary rate data from the Youth Justice Board for 2015 also shows a shrinking cohort with a higher binary incidence of reoffending than the South East or England. This data is historic, and the local youth offending team are developing a live local tracker to be able to better measure the work done recently.



Source: Isle of Wight Youth Offending Team

The custody rate for young people is shown below and has shown a marked drop, falling below the England and South East averages for the first time in mid-2016. This is a positive trend and has been as a result of a range of local work by the Youth Offending Team on the Island.



Source: Isle of Wight Youth Offending Team

4.6 Domestic Abuse

On the Island, in line with the rest of the UK, the remit of the Domestic Abuse Forum has broadened to include the wider Violence Against Women and Girls (VAWG) agenda including sexual assault / rape, trafficking, sexual exploitation, so called 'honour based violence', female genital mutilation (FGM) and forced marriage (FM).

Measuring domestic violence and abuse and rape / serious sexual offences is difficult due to the complex nature of the issues and the fact that the majority of such abuse is never reported; so there are no definitive figures for the scale of the problem on the Island, or anywhere else in the UK.

It is known that there are a hidden number of victims who don't come forward and on average a victim will sustain in the region of 34 incidents of abuse before reporting to the police

The table below shows that the Isle of Wight has a current level of MARAC cases of 38 per 10,000 population, compared with the national figure of 33, and against a Safe Lives recommendation of 40. This is a drop from 50 the previous year. The number of repeat cases has also fallen from 34% last year to 25% on the Isle of Wight this year, in line with the national figure of 26%, and within the Safe Lives recommended levels. There are some cases of disabled victims of domestic abuse reported which is an improvement on the previous year when there were none (which is likely to be an under-representation of the true picture). The national and most similar force groups are around the 4% mark, and Safe Lives suggests that it could be even higher, so that suggests either under-reporting or a data gap which needs looking into in future.

(see below for table of data)

Table of MARAC indicators from Safe Lives

Indicator	National figure	Most similar force group	Safe Lives recommends	Police force	Isle of Wight
Number of Maracs	288	58	-	12	1
Cases discussed	83,657	15,893	-	2,845	227
Recommended cases	98,880	20,340	N/A	3,180	240
Cases per 10,000 population	34	31	40	36	38
Children in household	105,303	20,248	N/A	4,167	293
Year on year change in cases	3%	3%	N/A	-28%	-20%
Repeat cases	26%	22%	28% - 40%	28%	25%
Police referrals	64%	70%	60% - 75%	78%	70%
Referrals from partner agencies	36%	30%	25% - 40%	22%	30%
BME	15.9%	11.6%	11%	7.0%	0.4%
LGBT	1.0%	0.9%	5%+	0.4%	0.9%
Disability	4.4%	3.9%	17%+	0.8%	1.8%
Males	4.7%	4.9%	4% - 10%	7.1%	4.4%
Victims aged 16-17	1,411	257	-	53	2
Cases where victims aged 16-17	1.7%	1.6%	-	1.9%	0.9%
No. harming others aged 17 or below	889	148	-	36	0
IDVA(recommended volume)	1,046	214	N/A	32	3
IDVA (current volume)	910	174	N/A	8	1
Admin (current volume)	240	46	N/A	8	1
Admin (recommended volume)	272	56	N/A	9	1

Source: MARAC cases Q3 2015/16

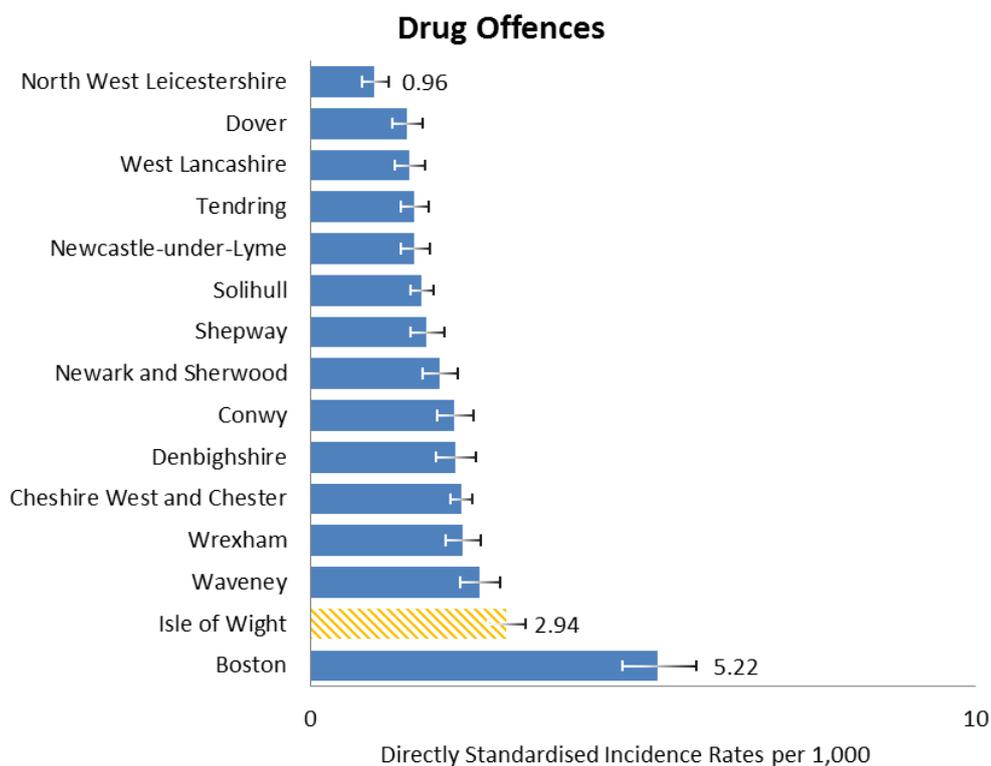
NB. MARAC remains under review through the Marac Evolution Group (MEG) led by Hampshire Constabulary, This review is interlinked with a current MASH review. This has led to a reduction in cases being referred to MARAC. We are waiting to see the impact of this change in approach for the IOW (where there is no MASH).

4.7 Drugs and alcohol

The proportion of substance users in treatment in contact with the criminal justice system is well below the national average (for example 11.8% of opiate users on the Isle of Wight, against 22.2% across England as a whole). There is ongoing work to address this jointly between the Police, Island Rehabilitation Integrated Service (IRIS) and Public Health.

The Isle of Wight saw a reduction in the rate of drug offences per 1,000 between 2015 and 2016. The rate for the year ending March 2016 was 2.94 compared with 3.84 the previous year. It is still statistically significantly higher than all but two of our comparator areas. There are particular peaks in drug offences around the time of the Festival and Bestival events held on the Island each year.

Drug Offences against comparator groups (rates per 1,000)



¹ Source: Office for National Statistics Crimes in England and Wales (at year ending Mar 16)

² ONS 2014 mid-year population estimates

The information below is taken from the quarterly DOMES report Q2 2015-16 for the period 01/10/2015 to 30/09/2016, for users in drug treatment who live with children under the age of 18. The levels for all categories are lower than the national average.

The same is true for new presentations. All drug categories are lower for the Island than for national. Successful completions are higher on the Isle of Wight than nationally for all categories except Opiate.

Living with Children:

The levels of non-opiate clients (in treatment) living with children have reduced since the previous year from 17.1% to 13.6% , while alcohol has also reduced (22% to 12.9% - 41 to 12 clients).

LIVING WITH CHILDREN

2.8 Proportion in treatment who live with children under the age of 18

(n) = number of clients in treatment who live with children / all in treatment
Latest period: 01/10/2015 to 30/09/2016

	Latest period		National average
	(%)	(n)	
Opiate	25.8%	72 / 279	27.7%
Non-opiate	13.6%	6 / 44	24.0%
Alcohol	17.6%	22 / 125	24.1%
Alcohol and non-opiate	20.4%	10 / 49	22.3%

2.9 Proportion new presentation to treatment who live with children under the age of 18

(n) = number of clients in treatment who live with children / new presentations to treatment
Latest period: 01/10/2015 to 30/09/2016

	Latest period		National average
	(%)	(n)	
Opiate	15.4%	8 / 52	15.5%
Non-opiate	14.3%	3 / 21	23.4%
Alcohol	12.9%	12 / 93	23.5%
Alcohol and non-opiate	16.1%	5 / 31	21.1%

2.10 Successful completions of clients who live with children as a proportion of all clients in treatment who live with children under the age of 18

(n) = number of successful completions / all clients in treatment who live with children
Latest period: 01/10/2015 to 30/09/2016

	Latest period		National average
	(%)	(n)	
Opiate	6.9%	5 / 72	7.5%
Non-opiate	50.0%	3 / 6	44.2%
Alcohol	68.2%	15 / 22	42.6%
Alcohol and non-opiate	50.0%	5 / 10	39.1%

Representations within 6 months of a successful completion is zero and therefore lower than national average for Opiate, Non-opiate and Alcohol & non-opiate, but is higher than the national figure for Alcohol, however, there were only 2 re-presentations so low numbers cause a higher percentage.

2.11 Proportion of clients living with children who successfully completed treatment in the first 6 months of the latest 12 month period and re-presented within 6 months

(n) = number of re-presentations / number of completions by clients living with children
 Latest Period: Completion period: 01/10/2015 to 31/03/2016, Re-presentations up to: 30/09/2016

	Latest period		National average
	(%)	(n)	
Opiate	0.0%	0 / 4	17.4%
Non-opiate	0.0%	0 / 1	5.1%
Alcohol	18.2%	2 / 11	9.4%
Alcohol and non-opiate	0.0%	0 / 1	6.4%

Source: DOMES report Q2 2016

The 2015 Children and Young People’s survey asked children about their attitudes and behaviours around drugs and alcohol.

In the ‘What about YOUth?’ survey (a comparison for the local data), young people were asked if they had ever had an alcoholic drink and 70.3% stated that they had. This is higher than the England average of 62.4%. The percentage of regular drinkers for the Isle of Wight was also high at 8.5% in comparison to the England average of 6.2%.

In the ‘What About YOUth?’ survey the Isle of Wight was in line with England averages on percentages who had taken cannabis (11.6% as compared to 10.7% for England)

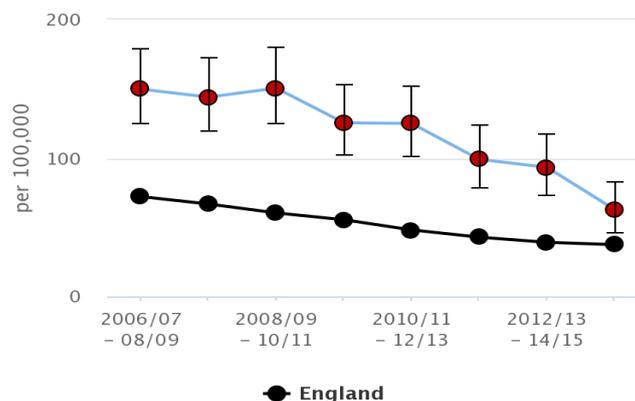
Most young people who responded to the local Children and Young People’s survey disagreed that smoking and taking drugs were OK but having sex and drinking alcohol were seen as more acceptable behaviours, particularly among 15- and 16-year-olds;

20% of respondents (Years 8 and 10) had had an alcoholic drink in the previous 7 days;

Overall 6% of Year 8 respondents and 14% of Year 10 had taken drugs.

Public Health England shows that there were approximately 70 admissions of under 18s to hospital for alcohol-specific conditions over the three year period from 2013/14 to 2015/16. This is an improvement on the previous year and the trend has been downwards since 2006/07, but is still higher than the average England rate.

5.02 – Admission episodes for alcohol-specific conditions – Under 18s (Persons) – Isle of Wight



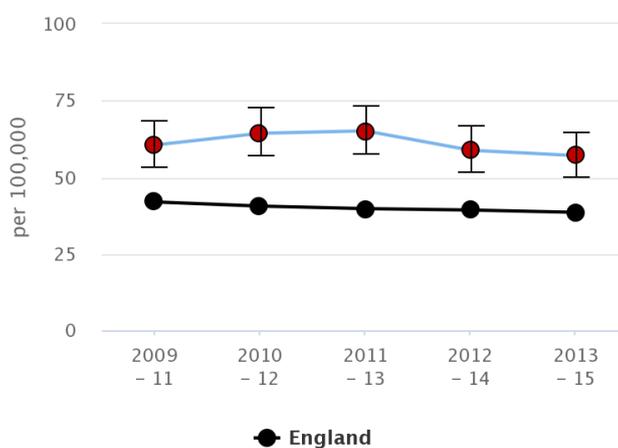
4.8 Road safety

The Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF) shows that we are consistently worse than our comparator groups on the rate of people killed or seriously injured on our roads. However the numbers are statistically small which makes comparisons less robust (238 people killed or seriously injured on the Island in the three year period from 2013/14 to 2015/16).

In 2015 there were five fatalities as a result of road accidents – all of these occurred on 60 mph roads and three of these were motorbike riders. The two largest groups of people killed or seriously injured on the roads were motorbike or moped drivers aged 17 to 24, and car drivers aged 61 to 99. The largest number of injuries occurred to young people aged 17 to 24, either as a car driver, passenger or riding a moped or motorbike. The next highest category is the 61 to 99 year olds, and these were most likely to be hurt when driving a car. Pedestrian casualties were most common among children (0 to 16) and middle-aged people (41 to 50 year olds).

Source: Island Roads – Isle of Wight Reported Road Casualties

1.10 – Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads
– Isle of Wight



1.10 - Killed and seriously injured (KSI) casualties on England's roads

2013 - 15

Crude rate - per 100,000

Area	Recent Trend	Neighbour Rank	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	-	-	62,741	38.5	38.2	38.8
Isle of Wight	-	-	238	57.0	50.0	64.8
Cheshire East	-	15	619	55.1	50.9	59.7
East Riding of Yorkshire	-	3	547	54.1	49.6	58.8
Cheshire West and Chester	-	14	497	49.9	45.6	54.5
Northumberland	-	4	449	47.4	43.1	52.0
Poole	-	7	213	47.3	41.2	54.1
Herefordshire	-	8	243	43.3	38.0	49.1
Shropshire	-	9	401	43.1	39.0	47.5
Cornwall	-	5	701	42.8	39.7	46.1
Wirral	-	10	405	42.1	38.1	46.4
Southend-on-Sea	-	13	211	39.5	34.4	45.2
Sefton	-	6	307	37.4	33.3	41.8
Bournemouth	-	11	214	37.3	32.4	42.6
Torbay	-	2	133	33.3	27.9	39.5
Bath and North East Somers...	-	12	162	29.7	25.3	34.6
North Somerset	-	1	167	26.7	22.8	31.1

Source: Department for Transport

4.9 Rural police priorities

A report into rural crime issues for the Isle of Wight has identified the following key strategic priorities

- Dwelling and non-dwelling burglary
- Criminal damage including to motor vehicles
- Fuel theft (from holiday home tanks and farm diesel compounds)

Road safety continues to be an issue, and rural roads with national speed limits are those which see the highest incidences of accidents, so speeding and anti-social vehicle use are important issues.

Isle of Wight District	Jul 14 - Jun 15	Jul 15 - Jun 16	% change
All Rural-Related Offences	487	529	8.6%
Non-Dwelling Burglary	52	73	40.4%
Plant Theft	2	4	100.0%
Dwelling Burglary	51	51	0.0%
TFMV At Beauty Spot Car Parks	N/A	5	N/A
Poaching	N/A	10	N/A
Fuel Theft	N/A	5	N/A
Metal Theft	N/A	1	N/A

5. P.E.S.T.E.L.O analysis

Political

The referendum on leaving Europe and subsequent 'Brexit' has had an impact nationally particularly on racial tension and hate crime. There has been a change of leadership to a Conservative majority at the Isle of Wight local Council election in May 2017, with a Conservative MP elected in the June General Election. Nationally, the General Election returned a hung Parliament and a potential alliance with the Irish DUP which may have some impact on policy reviews relating to crime and disorder.

A new Police Crime Commissioner was elected in May 2016 and has reviewed the crime plan priorities. This could impact on front line policing, funding and priorities which affect the local area. In addition this will affect another CSP partner (Fire) when he takes on the responsibility to oversee the fire service

Solent devolution:

The current deal has reached an impasse and since it was submitted there have been a number of changes politically at a local and national level.

Whilst it is difficult to predict what will happen subsequently it is known that that the leader of the Council has questions around what a better deal for the Isle of Wight could be.

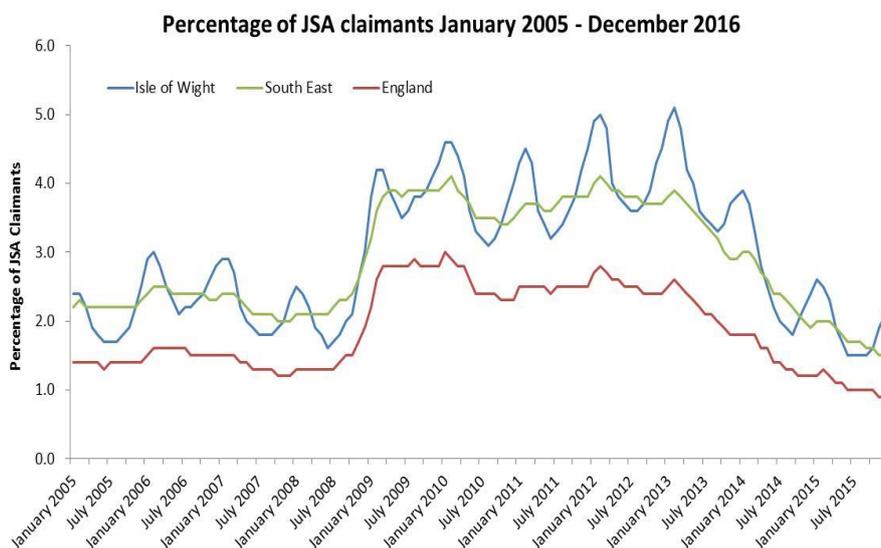
This could link into discussions which cover a number of areas relating to items such as housing and spatial strategy, the financial model, the Mayoral position, public service reform and bus franchising

Economic

The Police Crime Commissioner invested £200,000 into Isle of Wight community and voluntary groups and social enterprises for crime reduction activities for 2017.

In 2016 the CSP carried out two Domestic Homicide reviews, this was financed by contributions from: IOW Council, Fire and Rescue, Constabulary, CCG and the Local Safeguarding Adult Board. This was an added pressure to reducing resources for Community Safety Partners.

The drastic level of cuts to public sector services on the Isle of Wight is likely to contribute to rising unemployment levels locally. There is a marked seasonal pattern in unemployment rates on the Isle of Wight, with lower levels of unemployment in the summer due to tourism, and higher unemployment in the winter months as those places close over the winter. The current Isle of Wight Council regeneration programme which is being supported by local partners aims to increase the availability of jobs for local residents but is currently in the very early stages.



Social

The Isle of Wight has an ageing population which can result in older people becoming a target for door step crime and rogue trading. The Isle of Wight is an area with lower levels of diversity than much of the UK, but there are rising numbers of people from different ethnic and religious backgrounds in the area. Due to the ongoing high level of media coverage regarding recent terrorist attacks in Manchester and London, the increase in 'fake news' and the ongoing cuts to public services, there has been a rise in tensions between different communities across the country and this could potentially result in community tensions locally.

There are many families living with financial difficulty and children living in poverty, which could contribute to rises in tension and acquisitive burglary or theft.

Homelessness continues to be a major problem (412 applications in 2015/16) and is attributable to many factors, mainly the lack of affordable housing. Other factors such as cuts to welfare and in particular housing benefit levels not keeping pace with private rental market levels mean it is increasingly difficult for clients whose main income is benefit related or low earned income to afford private rent as a housing option. The number of households in temporary accommodation has also increased over the 2015 to 2016 year to the current average of approximately 175 at any one time.

Source: IWC Housing Department (May 2017)

Technological

The internet has opened up new opportunities for offenders to commit crime and facilitate different methods of offending. These types of offences include

- Fraud
- Sexual offences including child pornography, child sexual exploitation, blackmail through revenge porn
- Copyright
- Cyber bullying / blackmail
- Digital expansion may lead to exclusion for those not online
- Terrorism - searches on terrorism related subjects such as bomb making , radicalisation, misuse of social media
- Cyber crime has seen an increase nationally and internationally.

Overall the criminal justice partners do not know the degree of internet related crime which is affecting the local community.

Crime Data Integrity (CDI)

Since March 2015 the 'Quality Standards Team (QST)' have been reviewing incidents each week and the result has seen an increased conversion of incidents to crime, in line with CDI. The impact of this work continues to be seen across the Force and is having a particular impact on violent crime and public order and consequently, total crime. FEC took on the responsibility for classifying low-level assaults; this increased accuracy contributed particularly to the rise in Public Order offences.

Analysis was undertaken to compare the level of non-recent crime recording following the introduction of the CDI work. When compared to the previous year, there has been an increase in the proportion of non-recent crimes recorded for violence and sexual offences, which had an impact on our total crime figures.

Environmental

In 2016 there were 14 flood alerts, 15 alerts for wind, storms, rain and cold weather, and 3 heatwave alerts on the Isle of Wight.

The PFI programme of road network improvements involves some overnight work in busy areas which could cause disruption at times.

Legal

A review of the Designated Public Places Order is being carried out in 2017 and could result in new Public Spaces Protection order which could continue to allow enforcement to restrict Alcohol related and other ASB on the Island.

It is anticipated that there will be a review of the Government Counter Terrorism Prevent strategy in 2017.

Organisational

The Community Safety Partnership will review its Terms of reference in 2017 and identify any additional partners who can assist in delivering the strategic plan and reducing crime and disorder.

The Isle of Wight has been successful in becoming a Local Alcohol Action Area , which is a Home Office programme to reduce alcohol related harm and crime and create a more diverse night-time economy.

7. References:

Compare your area – police.co.uk <https://www.police.uk/hampshire/6LS01/performance/compare-your-area/>

Isle of Wight Community Safety Partnership Strategic Plan 2016-17
<https://www.iwight.com/azservices/documents/1826-CSP-Strategic-plan-FINAL.pdf>

Hampshire and Isle of Wight Sexual Crime Strategy 2015-2018
<http://www.hampshire-pcc.gov.uk/Document-Library/Sexual-Crime/Sexual-Crime-Strategy.pdf>

Hampshire Constabulary Police.co.uk webpages <https://www.police.uk/hampshire/>

Housing Needs Surveys <https://www.iwight.com/Residents/Environment-Planning-and-Waste/Planning-Policy-new/Community-Planning/Housing-Needs-Surveys>

Island Roads “Isle of Wight Reported Road Casualties 2016”

Isle of Wight Health and Wellbeing Strategy
<https://www.iwight.com/Residents/Care-Support-and-Housing/Health-and-Wellbeing-Board/The-Strategy>

Isle of Wight Joint Strategic Needs Assessment <https://www.iwight.com/Council/OtherServices/Isle-of-Wight-Facts-and-Figures/Joint-Strategic-Needs-Assessment-JSNA>

Local Government Association <http://www.local.gov.uk/community-safety>

NSPCC (2016) <https://www.nspcc.org.uk/preventing-abuse/child-abuse-and-neglect/child-sexual-exploitation/what-is-child-sexual-exploitation/>

ONS “Crime in England and Wales: year ending Sept 2016”
<https://www.ons.gov.uk/peoplepopulationandcommunity/crimeandjustice/bulletins/crimeinenglandandwales/yearendingsept2016>

Public Health Outcomes Framework (PHOF)
<http://www.phoutcomes.info/search/crime#page/0/gid/1/pat/6/par/E12000008/ati/102/are/E06000046/nn/nn-1-E06000046>

Public Health England “Child Health Profile” March 2017
<https://www.iwight.com/azservices/documents/2552-PHE-Child-Health-Profile-2017-Isle-of-Wight.pdf>

Further useful links (not explicitly considered in this assessment)

HMIC Value for Money Profile 2016 - Hampshire <http://www.justiceinspectors.gov.uk/hmic/wp-content/uploads/hampshire-2016-value-for-money-profile.pdf>

South East Cybercrime Survey <http://www.cybersafesurrey.org/surveyresults/>

COMMUNITY SAFETY PARTNERSHIP STRATEGIC ASSESSMENT 2016/17



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